"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Showers; northerly winds becoming variable.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 84c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

Page 5.

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association met at the Hotel Manhattan and transacted much business. Many cases of destitution have been relieved.

It is officially announced that the work of removing the harbor mines has so far progressed that the East Channel in the lower bay is now free for navigation. The restrictions as to navigation of the Sound at Willets Point have been removed.

Shipping men in this city and Washington officials say that J. M. Ceballos made a sharp contract and really hoodwinked the Government. Many ships to be used for transporting the Spanish prisoners are said to be hiding in Mexican and South American ports, and will thus be enabled to get safely home and may become auxiliary cruisers.

Page 7.

It was determined that no yellow fever existed among the patients brought North on the Seneca, and the quarantine was raised. The foreign attachés were brought to Manhattan, and the persons now at Hoffman Island will be brought here to-day.

Page 9.

D. R. Hobart, brother of Vice President Hobart, has been appointed a Special Inspector in the local Secret Service division of the United States Treasury.

Page 12.

Counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company wrote to the Rapid Transit Board intimating that no plans would be considered until President Gould's return from abroad.

The will of Capt. Walter V. Clark, who, with his wife, lost his life in the Bourgogne disaster, was admitted to probate by Chancellor McGill, in Jersey City. It has been agreed by the parties in interest that Mrs. Clark's relatives shall be accepted as the heirs.

At the Kortright hearing Dr. Austin Flint testified that he held Mr. Kortright to have been mentally incapable of appreciating what he was doing when he signed the deed to Miss Phipps, which gave her the custody of his daughter. He was put through a rigid cross-examination.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.

HOW TODD SUNK SEVEN SHIPS.

Report on the Destruction at Manzanillo of Three Transports, Three Gunboats, and a Pontoon.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 21.—The following is the official account of the latest naval victory—that at Manzanillo—modestly told by Commander Todd of the United States gunboat Wilmington, in his report to Admiral Sampson:

"At 7 o'clock on the morning of July 18 the vessels on blockade duty in this vicinity, the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck, and Osceola, approached the harbor of Manzanillo from the westward. At 7:30 the Wilmington and Helena entered the northern channel toward the city, the Scorpion and Osceola, the mid-channel, and the Hist, Hornet, and Wampatuck the south entrance, the movements of the vessels being so timed as to bring them within effective range of the shipping at the same moment.

"At 7:50 fire was opened on the shipping, and after a deliberate fire, lasting about two and a half hours, three Spanish transports—El Gloria, José Garcia, and La Purisima Conception—were burned and destroyed. The pontoon, which was the harbor guard and storeship probably for ammunition, was burned and blown up. Three gunboats were destroyed.

"The firing was maintained at a range which was believed to be beyond the range of the shore artillery, and it was continued until, after a gradual closing in, the shore batteries opened fire at a comparatively short range, when the ships were recalled, the object of the expedition having been accomplished.

"No casualties occurred on board any of our vessels. Great care was taken in directing the fire that as little damage as possible should be done to the city itself, and, so far as could be observed, little, if any, was done.

"All of our vessels were handled with sound discretion and excellent judgment by the several commanding officers, which was to have been expected from the men commanding the vessels of this force."

Man and Wife Sent to Prison.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21.—Stephen Hills, a well-to-do farmer of Cheshire, and his wife were each sentenced this afternoon to three years in State prison for an assault with intent to kill Lewis Nihron. Nihron was a farm hand, and attempted to pass through some of Hill's property despite warnings and was shot in the back, neck, and shoulder.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley; it is low near the Atlantic Coast and in Rocky Mountain districts, with a depression central in South Dakota. The barometer has risen in New England and the lake regions and fallen on the Rocky Mountain Slope.

The temperature is lower in New England, the Middle Atlantic, and East Gulf States, and higher in the Rocky Mountain districts. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred near the Atlantic Coast, in the Gulf States, and the Missouri Valley. The temperature has been high throughout the Missouri Valley, the Gulf States, and near the Middle Atlantic Coast.

Showers are indicated for to-day near the New England and North Atlantic Coast, in the East Gulf States, and in the Middle Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys. The temperature will continue warm throughout the Rocky Mountain districts and the Gulf States and higher temperatures are indicated for the lake regions and the Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	69	74	76
6 A. M.	68	73	78
9 A. M.	71	79	82
12 M.	72	83	87
3 P. M.	72	77	86
6 P. M.	71	76	82
9 P. M.	71	75	78
12 P. M.	71	74	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80¾
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1897	71
Corresponding date last 20 years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible] degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 72 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 91 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent.

[illegible] Excursion, Sunday, 24th, via L. I. R. R. [illegible] 34th St. 8:30; Brooklyn, 8:40 A. M. Ex- [illegible] $1.00. See Excursion Column.

MILES OFF FOR PUERTO RICO

Started at 3 o'Clock Yesterday Afternoon.

18,000 SOLDIERS WITH HIM

Transports Convoyed by a Big Fleet of Warships.

MORE MEN TO FOLLOW

President McKinley Was Aroused by the Delay in Getting Away and Sent Emphatic Orders to Sampson to Hurry Up.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 21.—Gen. Miles left this afternoon (Thursday) for Puerto Rico. The main body of the fleet lies at Guantanamo. The Brooklyn is the only ship left off Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Supplied at last with the warships needed to convoy his transports and protect the landing of his troops, Gen. Miles telegraphed the War Department from Playa Del Este at noon to-day that he would sail at 3 o'clock for Puerto Rico.

Gen. Miles's message was a long one. It covered three pages of the large, white blanks used to receive official cablegrams on, but the only portion of it that the department made public was the bare announcement of his intended departure with an enumeration of the warships that had been assigned to go with him.

There is a battleship of the first class, the Massachusetts; an effective protected cruiser, the Cincinnati; a speedy and well-armed gunboat, the Annapolis, and four vessels of the auxiliary navy which have already proved by their performance in Cuban waters that they are fully equal to the ordinary gunboat in offensive power. These are the Dixie, the Gloucester, which distinguished herself in the destruction of Cervera's squadron; the Wasp, which has attained an enviable notoriety as a disturber of Spanish blockhouses, and the Leyden, which for a time was the sole representative of United States power in Havana Harbor.

It is officially admitted for the first time that the powerful monitors Terror, Amphitrite, and Puritan, which have been at Key West, are under orders to proceed to Puerto Rico to assist in the reduction of the Spanish forces there.

Watson Waits on Miles.

It is known also to be not unlikely—indeed, it is probable—that still other vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet will participate in the reduction of the fortifications of San Juan. This was indicated clearly by Secretary Long's statement this afternoon concerning the sailing of Commodore Watson's Eastern Squadron to Spain. In the course of that statement the Secretary said the Eastern Squadron would be "sent to Spain later, when the Puerto Rican campaign permits." It seems clear that some, at least, of the vessels will be employed in the bombardment of the fortifications of Puerto Rico's principal city.

There is reason to believe that a portion of Gen. Miles's long dispatch which was not made public was an answer to the request of the Secretary of War for a detailed statement of the number and personnel of the force accompanying the expedition from Santiago. This the department did not think proper to divulge at present. All that Adjt. Gen. Corbin would say was that Gen. Garretson's brigade from Camp Alger, including the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Massachusetts, and Sixth Illinois, was with Gen. Miles. As there are ten transports in addition to the Yale and Columbia, which went down with the Sixth Massachusetts and a portion of the Sixth Illinois, it is calculated here that there must be between 6,000 and 7,000 men in Gen. Miles's advance guard.

Among the transports with the expedition are the Lampasas, Nueces, Mississippi, Iroquois, and Cherokee. The Mississippi has a capacity of a regiment of cavalry with horses and equipment. All those ships reached Santiago from Tampa after the surrender, so that whatever troops they have aboard cannot have been exposed to infection. Information received at the War Department to-day from Tampa was to the effect that the loading on transports there of the brigade of regulars, commanded by Brig. Gen. Schwann, and composed of the Fifth, Eleventh, and Nineteenth Infantry, was completed last night, and that the transports were ready to sail this morning. Whether or not they had actually left the port was not divulged.

The siege train with Brig. Gen. Rogers's artillerists has already been embarked.

Troops Sent with Miles.

So far the only troops embarked at Tampa for Puerto Rico have been regulars—the Fifth Cavalry, Fifth, Eleventh, and Nineteenth Infantry, and the heavy artillery. Some uncertainty exists as to whether any of the volunteers now at Tampa will be sent along. The regiments encamped there before the transfer to Tampa began were the Second and Sixty-ninth New York, First, Third and Fifth Ohio, First Florida, Second Georgia, Thirty-second Michigan, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Third Pennsylvania, and the Fifth Maryland—eleven in all.

Gen. Coppinger, in a telegram to the War Department to-day, said that he was moving a regiment a day over to the Fernandina Camp, and would continue to do so until all but the five regiments that were to be embarked had been removed. There are just five volunteer regiments of Snyder's division remaining at Tampa, and it is understood here that Gen. Coppinger refers to these as the regiments that are to be embarked for Puerto Rico. It is taken as evidence that these regiments are to be sent forward, that while four regiments of the Third Division of the Fourth Corps have been sent to Fernandina, none of Snyder's Second Division has been ordered there. Three of these five regiments are encamped at Port Tampa, close to the docks. Snyder's division was ordered to the front long ago, and several times has been on the point of embarking. It is believed that they will not be disappointed this time.

Haines's Brigade, from Chickamauga, the Second of the First Division, First Corps, including the Fourth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio, and Third Illinois, is now on its way to Newport News, where it will be embarked on Saturday, together with four batteries of light artillery and signal and ambulance detachments. The force, amounting to some 4,500 men, with a large number of horses, mules, wagons, and equipment, will be transported on the St. Louis, Harvard, Massachusetts, Roumanian, and Breakwater.

The transports from Santiago with Gen. Miles and some 6,000 men, those from Charleston, with Gens. Wilson and Ernst's brigade, and those from Newport News, with Haines's brigade, are expected to meet at a rendezvous already decided upon, but for prudential reasons not made public, and united they will form the first section of the Puerto Rico invading army. The make-up of the second section, which Gen. Brooke is now organizing and which he will accompany, is not yet announced. The probability is that it will be taken almost entirely from the First Corps, which Gen. Brooke is anxious to preserve as nearly as possible intact. This section is expected to get away a week behind the other, or about July 30.

Expedition Consists of 18,000 Men.

Estimates made by the War Department officials, in the absence of definite reports place the strength of the forces now on the move against Puerto Rico at about 18,000 or 19,000 men, 6,000 with Gen. Miles, 6,000 from Tampa, 3,500 from Charleston, and 4,500 from Chickamauga.

The entire Spanish military strength in Puerto Rico, according to the most liberal estimates, does not exceed 20,000 regulars and volunteers. As most of these are massed in San Juan, it is seen that it will be no difficult task for Gen. Miles to seize Ponce on the south coast of the island and fortify a strong position there, preparatory to the landing of the entire 30,000 men and the advance on the capital from the rear. There are no fortifications to speak of at Ponce and very few effective troops, so that the landing is not likely to be resisted any more effectively than was Shafter's at Santiago.

President McKinley was thoroughly aroused over the delay in the starting of Gen. Miles's expedition. For several days Gen. Miles and his troops were aboard their transports at Playa del Este awaiting the naval convoy. The troops were sweltering in the crowded ships under the broiling heat of a tropical sun, while Gen. Miles chafed under what he believed to be inexcusable delay and bombarded the War Department with dispatches urging in the strongest terms that the navy be hurried in its preparations for the expedition. Instructions of the most positive nature were cabled to Admiral Sampson to supply the necessary convoys for Gen. Miles's transports, but notwithstanding these instructions Sampson proceeded with his preparations for the expedition with a deliberation that exasperated officials here.

President Issues Imperative Orders.

The President, who has been giving the Puerto Rican expedition his personal attention—as he has given, indeed, all phases of the war—finally became deeply concerned lest the part of the Puerto Rican expedition that has already sailed should arrive at the point of rendezvous in advance of Gen. Miles and the navy. It was feared that if Gen. Wilson's command, which sailed yesterday from Charleston, should arrive in advance of Gen. Miles and the naval convoys, serious danger and possibly disaster might result, as Gen. Wilson's ships are absolutely without protection. The distance from Charleston to Puerto Rico is a trifle over 1,300 miles, while from Playa del Este to Puerto Rico it is about 700 miles. The comparative distances which Gen. Wilson and Gen. Miles have to travel to reach the point of rendezvous are rendered the more nearly equal, however, by reason of the fact that the former has more than a full day's start.

Fully appreciating these facts, and realizing the necessity for prompt action in getting Gen. Miles and his Cuban expedition started, President McKinley this morning issued personal orders through the Secretary of the Navy to Admiral Sampson that he should proceed immediately to Puerto Rico with Gen. Miles. The President's orders were susceptible of no misconstruction. They were imperative to a degree seldom employed except in cases of extreme emergency.

Concerning the naval convoys of Gen. Miles's expedition from Cuba to Puerto Rico, the Navy Department to-night made public the following statement:

"Admiral Sampson telegraphs this afternoon to the Secretary of the Navy that there has been no delay in furnishing ample convoy to Gen. Miles. A day or two ago the Cincinnati and New Orleans were both placed at his disposal. 'The Columbia and Yale, carrying troops, are both powerfully armed,' says the Admiral's telegram, 'and this is an ample convoy for his expedition and to effect his landing.' The Annapolis, Wasp, and Leyden had been ordered from Nipe, the Gloucester also added, and the three monitors ordered from Key West. Under these circumstances there certainly has been no lack of naval assistance. If Gen. Miles preferred to wait, the delay was his own. However, in further answer to his request, the Massachusetts and Dixie were also added this morning, and he probably has started."

FIRST CORPS TO THE FRONT.

It Is Understood that Two-thirds of the Troops at Camp Thomas Are to Go to Puerto Rico.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 21.—To-night it looks as if at least two-thirds of the troops at Camp Thomas are to be ordered to Puerto Rico under Gen. Brooke.

The movement will begin to-morrow morning, when the Second Brigade of the First Division, First Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Haines, will leave for Newport News.

This brigade received marching orders a few minutes before 6 o'clock this evening. The regiments of the brigade are the Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, and Fourth Pennsylvania. The order to move was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. The regiments of the brigade joined in yells of frantic delight, and the regimental bands discoursed National airs.

This brigade is the only organization that will leave the park to-morrow, but if there is not a sudden change in the plans as they are understood here to-night, the entire First Corps will follow, the different brigades going out as rapidly as transportation can be arranged. But for lack of transportation the reserve hospital corps, the reserve ambulance company, four batteries of light artillery and the Signal Corps would have been ordered out to-morrow. The batteries are A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania, A of Missouri, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana. They will, however, follow not later than Saturday, and by that time the arrangements will have been completed for a steady movement day by day until the entire force is off.

While Gen. Brooke in person had nothing to give out for publication, one of the most prominent and best posted officers of the First Corps, admitted that it was the purpose to move the entire corps, which numbers about 36,000 officers and men. The regiments of the First Corps are: Fifth Illinois, Third Wisconsin, First Kentucky, Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Second Wisconsin, Third Kentucky, Thirty-first Michigan, Sixteenth Indiana, First Georgia, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Minnesota, Twelfth Minnesota, First South Carolina, Fifth Pennsylvania, Eighth Massachusetts, Twenty-first Kansas, Twelfth New York, Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, and First New Hampshire.

At headquarters this afternoon there was general activity among the officers who are to go with Gen. Brooke. Most of them completed the work of packing their baggage and getting everything ready for an early departure.

It is not definitely known to-night when Gen. Brooke and his staff will start. Gen. Brooke will be succeeded in command at Camp Thomas by Major Gen. J. F. Wade, who is at present in command of the Third Corps.

OUR TRADE WITH PUERTO RICO.

Transactions for the Last Fiscal Year Amounted to $4,169,912—Heavy Decline in Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The trade between the United States and Puerto Rico is reviewed in a bulletin issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, compiled under the direction of Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the foreign markets section. Special efforts to secure the most reliable and complete data were made, owing to the avowed intention of the Administration to make the island a permanent possession.

The official returns show that our commercial transactions with Puerto Rico during the fiscal year 1897, just closed, amounted in value to $4,169,912, the least since the civil war, except in 1895, when it fell to $3,340,056. The highest mark was in 1872, when imports and exports had a combined value of $13,870,925. Subsequently the trade declined rapidly, and in less than a decade it had fallen off more than one-half. The average annual trade fell from $6,017,785 for 1888-92, to $4,856,817 in 1893-97.

The reciprocity treaty in force in the three fiscal years 1892-4 considerably augmented the trade, the average annually in that period being $6,159,794, against $5,867,604 for three preceding years, and $3,969,572 in three years following. While our imports from Puerto Rico increased very little during that treaty period, there was an important gain in volume of our exports to the island. The shrinkage in our trade with Puerto Rico is traceable mainly to the falling off in our imports from the island. The value of the merchandise we now send to Puerto Rico closely approaches the value of the goods we receive in return. Formerly our imports were largely in excess of our exports. While the annual value of the latter has remained practically stationary, that of imports has been gradually declining until in the last five years the average yearly excess of the latter over the former was only $394,561, against an excess of $8,784,607 in 1872. In 1895, for the first time in the history of the trade, our shipments there exceeded our importations, the balance being $327,032. Agricultural products play the most important part of this commerce, being over 80 per cent. in value of merchandise imported and exported. Our imports are almost entirely agricultural. Non-agricultural commodities also form less than 40 per cent. of our exports there. Sugar is the most important of the imports, comprising nearly 75 per cent. of all imports, and combined with molasses would form over 95 per cent. Fruits, nuts, and spices are other important agricultural imports.

The average annual import of coffee for the last five years was 164,769 pounds, worth $32,671. This item has declined about two-thirds in the last decade.

The leading non-agricultural imports from there are perfumery and cosmetics, chemicals, drugs and dyes, unmanufactured wood and salt. Breadstuffs and meat products in value form nearly 95 per cent. of our agricultural exports to Puerto Rico. Wheat flour, the leading export, reached a value of $570,619 between 1893-97. During the last five years the average annual value of the meat exports, returned at $662,576, was slightly larger than that of exported breadstuffs, the latter declining and the former increasing during the last decade.

Wood and its manufactures, and manufactures of iron and steel constitute over one-half of non-agricultural exports to Puerto Rico, mineral oil and coal also being important items.

POST OFFICE FOR PUERTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith made another extension of the postal service to-day, in establishing Puerto Rico as a military station under the Post Office at Washington, Postmaster J. P. Willett in charge. The order will go into effect immediately upon the landing of United States troops at any point in Puerto Rico.

FOOD FOR SPANIARDS BURNED.

Fire on Shipboard Destroys a Cargo Intended for Puerto Rico—Distress on the Island.

BOSTON, July 21.—Capt. Nelson of the British steamer Elliot, which arrived in port late this afternoon, reports that while the steamer was on her way from Halifax to Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, a fire broke out in the coal bunkers, and, though finally subdued by the crew, a greater portion of the cargo was either destroyed or very badly damaged. The steamer was loaded almost entirely with provisions for the starving Spaniards on the island, but there was very little that was available for use when the steamer arrived.

The condition of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico, according to Capt. Nelson, is pitiable, and he thinks that the American troops will have little difficulty in taking the island.

The damage to the steamer, while considerable, did not prevent her from bringing a large cargo of sugar from Ponce.

CITIZENSHIP PAPERS REFUSED.

Tohann Ohlsung, twenty-six years old, appeared before United States Commissioner Morle, in Brooklyn, yesterday to secure his first citizenship papers in order that he might join the army and fight against Spain. Ohlsung has always thought that he was a Dane, and his pronunciation gave credence to the belief. When asked where he was born he astounded the Commissioner by saying "San Juan, Puerto Rico."

It took some time for him to be made to understand that notwithstanding that he was born of Danish parents, the place of birth counted as his nationality, and he was therefore refused. He went away disconsolate and depressed, and regretted that he could not have a chance to fight against his countrymen.

SPAIN IN FEAR OF THE CARLISTS

Alarming Reports Reach Madrid from Provinces.

AN UPRISING IS EXPECTED

No Progress Apparent in the Peace Movement.

Talk of Another Change in the Ministry That May Bring Weyler to the Front.

LONDON, July 22.—Despite the statement of the Madrid correspondent of The Times published to-day, that rumors of Carlist and Republican uprisings are unfounded, other special dispatches from Madrid to the London morning papers, especially such as come by way of the frontier and elude censorship, continue to assert that the Carlists are active.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Government continues to receive from civil and military authorities in many provinces alarming information as to Carlist preparations. Arms and ammunition have been introduced by many mountain passes into Navarro, Aragon, and Catalonia, it is supposed with the connivance of the local authorities on both sides of the frontier.

"The Carlist agents and leaders know that they can act with a certain amount of impunity, because, so long as the Pretender and his representatives and newspapers in Madrid patriotically disclaim all intention of disturbing the peace during the war with the United States, they feel certain that Señor Sagasta and the authorities will not dare arrest or molest Carlists. They assume that Señor Sagasta cannot afford to affront a large section of the people and risk civil war when his hands are so full.

"In some few places, however, the Military Governors have suppressed the Carlist newspapers and have warned the Carlist Juntas that stronger measures will be taken if they persist in agitation. The Carlists in Madrid say that the first rising will occur in Western, Central, and Southern Spain, their ancient strongholds, in order to show the extent and power of their organization."

BAYONNE, France, July 21.—A dispatch received here from Madrid, dated yesterday, says the police searched several Carlist houses the previous evening, and adds that the Government is satisfied of the existence of a widespread Carlist plot. Consequently, the Carlist newspapers will probably be suppressed.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

Report that Weyler Will Organize a New Ministry Favorable to Carrying on the War.

LONDON, July 21.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, Señor Sagasta, the Premier, again has offered to resign, and has been counseled by the Queen Regent to advise with other political leaders relative to his future course.

It also is reported that Gen. Polavieja's return to Madrid is closely connected with a change in the Ministry, and that Gen. Weyler will form a Cabinet in which Gen. Polavieja will be Minister for War.

This combination, it is asserted, will support the dynasty, repeal the suspension of constitutional rights, and continue the war to the utmost limits.

BARCELONA, July 21.—Gen. Polavieja starts for Madrid this evening in response to a sudden summons to the capital.

BAYONNE, France, July 21.—A Madrid dispatch dated yesterday says:

"In spite of the denials of the Ministers, everything points to the imminence of a crisis. It is believed Gen. Polavieja will become Minister for War in a National Cabinet, which the condition of affairs seems to call for.

"There is an unconfirmed rumor that the Government intends to arrest Gen. Weyler. At the last audience which the General had with the Queen Regent he protested against the calumnies leveled at him and said:

"'Above all I am a soldier, and I will valiantly defend the institutions of my country and the royal house.'

"As Gen. Weyler has immense prestige among the Spanish officers, especially among those returning from Cuba, it is regarded as probable, if a National Ministry is formed, that his assistance will be invited."

NO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS YET.

LONDON, July 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Hope of a speedy peace must be abandoned and a more circuitous route adopted.

"It is no secret that the unofficial diplomatic exploration has not been encouraging. Señor Sagasta, Duke Almadovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, and Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, constituting a sort of Ministerial sub-committee on the peace question, are continuing the discussion secretly; but the public is becoming impatient at their apparent indecision.

The Standard's correspondent at Corunna says:

"A pamphlet has been distributed among the workingmen urging them to demand peace at all costs, owing to the terrible distress and the lack of work and food. It is evident that there will be trouble in Corunna, says the correspondent, and that the working classes will make it unless something is promptly done.

MADRID, July 21.—A newspaper here to-day publishes a statement from a Cabinet Minister who says he is absolutely ignorant of any peace negotiations. He added that if there are overtures they will be made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, and that Señor Gamazo, the Minister of Public Instruction, will be charged with the negotiations.

WASHINGTON PEACE VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—There has been a notable diminution of the optimistic expressions among officials to the effect that an early peace might be looked for. Possibly this temporary depression is explainable by the fact that private advices, entirely unofficial in character, from sources of information in Europe, indicate that the situation in Spain is such that there is no present hope of overtures from Spain, the Government of which is apparently in the most exasperating ignorance of the conditions in America.

It is apparent to officials here that the peace party in Spain still feels itself too weak to insist upon demanding peace. It is probably working in a quiet way to educate the Spanish people up to the point where they can contemplate with resignation the acceptance of the minimum peace conditions that might be expected to form the basis of the United States' demands. If the dominant party in Spain is under the impression that the United States proposes to denude Spain of all or nearly all of her colonial possessions, it easily might be conjectured that it would favor a protracted resistance, being convinced that it had little more at stake, and relying upon the European powers to protect the peninsula itself.

The warning notes from Europe conveyed through reputable newspapers that the United States is not to be left free to conduct a campaign in Europe are interpreted in some quarters as really the only hopeful signs visible looking toward the beginning of peace negotiations. Bearing in mind the well-recognized reluctance of the European nations to allow any interference with the balance of power in Europe, it is assumed that the neutral nations may now be spurred on by fear of the approach of Watson's Eastern Squadron to make the strongest representations to Spain in the direction of peace.

BLANCO'S ADVICE TO MADRID.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"The latest dispatches from Capt. Gen. Blanco represented that the insurrection in Cuba had dwindled to insignificant proportions throughout the whole island, except in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe. He said that for these reasons it seemed to him inadvisable to assume the offensive against either the invaders or the rebels during the rainy season and wiser to husband the Spanish resources and oblige the enemy to take the risks of the climate and diseases."

Talk with Gen. Campos.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"Gen. Martinez de Campos, interviewed at San Sebastian, is represented as saying that Santiago's fate was awaited at Havana and San Juan de Puerto Rico from the same cause—shortness of provisions. He advocated peace, the struggle being unequal, and expressed the opinion that the suspension of the Constitutional guarantees was fully justified by the Carlist agitation.

"'The Government which made the war must make way for new men,' said Campos.

Queen's Birthday Not Overjoyous.

MADRID, July 21.—This was the Queen's birthday, (she was born July 21, 1858,) but, "owing to the nation's circumstances," the usual official banquets and receptions were suppressed. The only ceremony was a private mass, celebrated in the chapel of the royal palace. The royal family and the Court attended this service. The Queen Regent has ordered that the customary funds be distributed in works of charity. There were many visitors at the palace to-day.

The Queen Regent received her congratulatory dispatches from the Pope and several sovereigns. The Pope's telegram was very sympathetic.

The Press Censor in Spain.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The censorship is having a curious effect upon the newspapers, which are padding their columns with serial stories to fill the gaps caused with the censor's pencil."

Madrid Promises More Reforms.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"Capt. Gen. Augustin has again been instructed to spare no efforts by promises of reforms to encourage the loyalty of the Philippine natives."

Tourists Watched in Madrid.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"The Civil Governor of Madrid has ordered the police to keep a strict watch on English and American travelers."

Censorship on Warship News.

BAYONNE, France, July 21.—A dispatch from Madrid says: "The Government has prohibited the publication of news of the movements of Spanish warships, and therefore the whereabouts of Admiral Camara's fleet is not known. It was last reported at Port Mahon."

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "Everything is done to keep the whereabouts of Admiral Camara's squadron a secret, but there is no doubt he is at Cartagena, which is the safest and strongest port of Spain in the Mediterranean. The inhabitants, however, have a strong Republican tendency."

LITTLE CHANGE IN SPANISH FOURS.

LONDON, July 21.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 36 7-16. The closing price yesterday was 36⅝.

PARIS, July 21.—Spanish fours opened at 36.40, and closed at 36.42½. Yesterday's closing price was 36.35.

There was a better tendency at the outset of business on the Bourse here to-day. Spanish fours and Italian securities were harder, but afterward were quiet and at the close prices were generally maintained.

BERLIN, July 21.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firmer, and there was a recovery in Spanish fours. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were harder upon the renewed rumor of the settlement of the tariff war. Local securities were strong.

FRANKFORT, July 21.—Prices on the Boerse here to-day were moved sympathetically with the Berlin market.

MADRID, July 21.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 58.30. Gold was quoted at 73.25.

BARCELONA, July 21.—Spanish fours, 58.

THE BERMUDA RELEASED.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 21—3 P. M.—The steamer Bermuda, a filibuster, seized by the British Government fifteen months ago, forfeited and advertised for sale, was to-day freed by order of the Government on the payment of all the libels filed against her. The case of the Bermuda was presented to the British Government by Mr. Augustus P. Dunlop, who also pleaded for and obtained from President McKinley, on June 10 last, the pardon of Capt. John D. Hart, who had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for commanding an expedition that was carrying arms, ammunition, and supplies to the insurgents in Cuba. The American flag will be hoisted on the Bermuda to-morrow. A Port Antonio crew has been cabled for, and the vessel will leave for New York next week.

The cargo of the steamer Ethelwold, which recently ran ashore near this port, was jettisoned last night, and the vessel was floated this morning. She has arrived here under her own steam and is little damaged.

Only 5 Hours to Washington. Leave New York 1:00 P. M. Arrive Baltimore 5:06 P. M. Arrive Washington 6:00 P. M. "ROYAL LIMITED" via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

OUR TRANSPORTS SAFE AT MANILA

Second Army Detachment Joined Dewey at Cavite Sunday.

NO ADVANCE IS MADE

Bombardment May Not Begin Until All Troops Arrive.

DEWEY IS HEARD FROM

Spaniards at Manila Learn of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet with Dismay—Philippine Campaign Nearing Its Crisis.

HONGKONG, July 21.—The German steamer Wuotan, at this port from Cavite, reports that the United States transport China, with American reinforcements for Admiral Dewey, arrived at Cavite on Saturday last, and that the other transports arrived on Sunday.

The Wuotan also brought the news that no advance had been made by the American forces. They were awaiting the coming of Gen. Merritt, who was expected to reach the place within ten days. The insurgents still invested the town.

The news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba was received at Manila on July 17, and created consternation among the Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Navy Department this afternoon posted the following:

Cavite, July 17, via Hongkong July 20.

Situation unchanged. Second army detachment arrived to-day. All well on board. The health of the squadron continues good. No sickness whatever. DEWEY.

MAY BOMBARD MANILA.

MANILA, July 18, via Hongkong, July 21.—Unless the Spaniards surrender in the meantime, Rear Admiral Dewey may bombard the fortifications of Manila by the end of this week, provided the troops are ready to take possession immediately. The first regiment is already in the field at Paranaque, two miles from Manila.

The Spaniards are reported to have been buoyed up by the hope that the Cadiz fleet, due here on the 16th, would arrive soon, but the news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, brought yesterday by the Japanese cruiser Naniwa, may lead them to surrender. The insurgents are constantly harassing the Spaniards on both sides of the city, but they are checked by the big guns of the Malate and Santa Misa.

In view of the possibility of an early peace and the news from Cuba, the insurgents are renewing their activity. There have been vigorous attacks and a slight bombardment on the outskirts of the city, to which the Spaniards replied with an extravagant shelling.

The Spaniards now say they do not believe the reinforcements promised them will ever reach here, and they despair of success, but they condemn the proposal to retire to the citadel, which is utterly defenseless, as such a step will merely invite slaughter. Therefore, they believe it would be better to surrender. And yet the Spaniards are afraid of public censure. However, they will probably be compelled to surrender soon, as food is dangerously scarce. They may pretend to fight the Americans for the sake of appearances, but the result will not be long in doubt if Admiral Dewey resolves to capture Manila with the forces he has at his disposal.

The blockade is effective, and mails are not allowed to enter Manila except by warships.

THE PHILIPPINE CABINET.

HONGKONG, July 21.—A letter dated July 18 from Manila announces that Gen. Aguinaldo has organized the Philippine Cabinet at Bacoor, with the following personnel:

President of the Council—Gen. Aguinaldo.
Secretary of War—Baldimiro Aguinaldo, nephew of Gen. Aguinaldo.
Secretary of the Interior—Leandro Ibaira.
Secretary of State—Mariano Trias.

LONDON, July 22.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Gen. Aguinaldo's Cabinet took the oath of office at Bacoor on Sunday in the presence of 5,000 natives. A fireworks display followed. Aguinaldo is restless under American restraint and wants to capture Manila."

FLAG RAISED ON AN ISLAND.

HONGKONG, July 21.—Letters received here from Cavite dated July 18 say that the American transports have hoisted the American flag on an island supposed to be Watts Island.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch to The Times from Cavite refers to the island over which the American transports are said to have hoisted the American flag as Wake Island, which is in the Marshall group, in Micronesia, comprising the Radack and Ralick Chains. Probably "Watts" is a cable error.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—No confirmation can be obtained of the reported seizure of Wake Island by the troops of the second expedition to Manila. Secretary Long said to-night that the dispatch received to-day from Admiral Dewey concerning the situation at Manila made no reference to such a seizure, and, so far as he knew, the Administration had received no information of the kind from any official source. Neither at the White House nor at the War Department could anything be learned confirmatory of the dispatches from Hongkong that Wake Island had been taken.

OUR STRENGTH AT MANILA.

Dewey's Squadron Reinforced by Two Ironclads, and Gen. Merritt Will Have 12,000 Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The arrival at Manila of the second section of the Philippine expedition, announced officially by Admiral Dewey to-day, makes the total strength of the American land forces there 6,087. Of these 2,501 sailed from San Francisco May 25 under command of Brig. Gen. Anderson, including five companies of 106 men each of the Fourteenth regular infantry, the First Regiment, California Volunteers, the Second Regiment, Oregon Volunteers, and a detachment of 50 men from the California Volunteer Artillery.

The remainder, comprising the second section, under Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, 3,586 men, includes four companies of the Eighteenth and the eight companies of the Twenty-third regular infantry, the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; the First Regiment, Colorado Volunteers, and the First Regiment, Nebraska Volunteers.

There are now on the way to Manila, exclusive of the troops that sailed from San Francisco yesterday, two expeditions with a total of 6,447 men, making a grand total of 12,534 men so far dispatched from this country. The first of the expeditions now en route to arrive at Manila is that commanded by Major Gen. Merritt himself. Gen. Greene's party sailed from San Francisco June 15 and arrived at Manila July 17, a month and two days later.

Gen. Merritt sailed June 27, and following the same rate of progress to the transports bearing his force, they ought to arrive by Aug. 1. Gen. Merritt has with him four batteries of the Third Regular Artillery, the Astor Battery, a detachment of Engineers, the Thirteenth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, the First Regiment Idaho Volunteers, the First Regiment North Dakota Volunteers, and the First Regiment Wyoming Volunteers, a total of 4,847 men. Providing Gen. Merritt is not delayed in his arrival, it is calculated that by the 1st of August he will be at Manila with a force of 10,934 men at his command, about 2,500 of whom are regulars.

In view of the near approach of Gen. Merritt it is regarded as unlikely that any forward military movement will be made by the Americans until he gets there, unless some emergency should arise requiring prompt action. The probability is, it is said at the War Department, that the American forces now on the scene will devote themselves to learning the country and the conditions, and to making preparations for action without doing more than preserve the existing status, pending the arrival of the Commander in Chief of the expedition.

The fourth section of the Philippine expedition, which sailed July 15, is expected to arrive at Manila about the middle of August. It is commanded by Brig. Gen. Otis, and includes six troops of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, two batteries of the Sixth Regular Artillery, five companies of the Fourteenth Regular Infantry, a signal detachment, and a number of recruits for regiments already sent out, in all about 1,600 men. By the time these troops land at Manila the monitors Monterey and Monadnock will both have arrived.

The American force will then consist of Dewey's squadron, reinforced by the cruiser Charleston and the two ironclads, with their ten-and twelve inch guns, and 12,000 troops, with a full complement of artillery.

FOUR DEATHS ON TRANSPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—A cable special to The Examiner, dated Hongkong, July 20, announcing that the second fleet of transports from the United States had reached Manila, the China on the afternoon of July 16 and the Zealandia, Colon, and Senator on the morning of July 17, says:

"Four deaths occurred during the voyage, Lieut. Lazelle and Private Maddox of the Eighteenth Infantry, Sergt. Geddes of the First Nebraska, and Private Wiseband of the First Colorado. Otherwise all are very well."

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Lieut. Lazelle of the Eighteenth Infantry, who is reported to have died while on the way to Manila, commanded Company B of that regiment. He was graduated from the Military Academy in June, 1892, having been appointed from Maryland. He was a son of Col. Lazelle, retired, now living at Chester, Penn., and who at one time was in charge of the War Records Office at Washington and also Superintendent of the West Point Academy.

THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

A Visit to Their Trenches Within a Mile of Manila—They Are Well Armed.

LONDON, July 22.—The correspondent of The Times at Cavite, telegraphing under date of July 17 by way of Hongkong, says:

"I visited the rebel intrenchments, which are less than a mile outside the Spanish lines at Malate. I found the rebels well armed. They are provided with Mauser rifles, and have two field pieces, and they are gradually forcing the Spaniards back.

"The Spanish prisoners are well treated by the rebels, but they are all terribly exhausted and emaciated. Some of them are suffering severely from fever. The position of the Spanish prisoners taken by the Americans is peculiar. Admiral Dewey, being unable to keep them, turned them over to the rebels under a proviso that America should bear the expenses of their maintenance, Gen. Aguinaldo being responsible for their feeding. The prisoners at Cavite complain that they receive insufficient food, but the rebels are unable to obtain better.

"I have visited all the prisons and hospitals. I found their condition extremely filthy. The surgical and medical treatment was primitive. Since the arrival of Gen. Anderson's brigade, however, the prisoners have been employed in cleansing and other sanitary work, and there has been a marked improvement all around.

"On July 15 there was heavy fighting around Fort Malate. Gen. Anderson moved 800 of the First California Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Dubose, forward to Paranaque, several miles from Manila, behind the rebel lines. On the following day there was renewed heavy fighting around the city. The rebels attempted on that and the day after to outflank the Malate defenses and capture the fort.

"The developments of the political position confirm the belief that the natives are suffering from 'swelled heads' and are likely to cause trouble to the Americans, whose preparations keep this contingency continually in view. It is reported that in an attack upon Malate to-day the rebels lost fifty killed during a charge. A party were surrounded by Spaniards and slaughtered to the last man."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"United States Consul Williams, who is at Cavite, has written to United States Consul Wildman here, strongly urging him to come to Cavite and reason with Gen. Aguinaldo, with whom he has great influence. Mr. Wildman may start at the end of next week."

The Manila correspondent of The Daily Mail, under date of July 15, commenting on the "state of anarchy among the rebels," says: "Each local chief desires to become the supreme ruler of the island. It is pitiful to think that a nation like the Spanish has been beaten by such miserable specimens of humanity.

"American inactivity is telling on the natives in the rebel districts. Food is plentiful, but there is no money to purchase it and no way to distribute it."

RUSHING ARMS TO MANILA.

Additional Transports Are Being Fitted Out at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The United States ship Arizona, the Government's latest acquisition as a transport, arrived from Tacoma to-day. She carries 250 first-class passengers, 1,250 second-class passengers, and 3,000 tons of freight. A detachment of guards from the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers has been sent on board the Arizona. She will be fitted out at once, as also will be the transport Scandia.

On the Rio, which will sail Saturday, 50 officers, 846 enlisted men, and 10 civilians, a total of 906, will take passage. Of these, 731 comprise two battalions of the South Dakota Regiment, 53 are men of the Signal Corps, and 104 recruits for the Utah Light Artillery. Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis will be in command. Preparations are being made to rush the available troops, and nearly 4,000 soldiers will be dispatched within the next two weeks.

GERMANY AND MANILA.

No Official Report of the Irene Incident Received Yet.

BERLIN, July 21.—The semi-official North German Gazette this afternoon, referring to the statements that Germany has assured Secretary Day that the action attributed to Admiral von Diederichs is unauthorized, that the German Government repudiated responsibility for it, and that the Admiral would be called to account, says:

"We are not aware that the Government has any reason to make such or similar explanations. So far nothing is known here officially of any unfriendly action upon the part of Admiral von Diederichs or any ships of the German Squadron toward the United States. Neither is anything known of any complaint having been made by Americans. The German Government, therefore, has never been placed in the position to explain anything."

DISCORD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Northern and Southern Insurgents Quarrel, Both Hating Spain.

MANILA, July 17, via Hongkong, July 21.—A Spanish steamer, the Vesol, having on board a native crew from the Visaya Islands, Southerners, is now in the hands of the insurgents. The crew revolted, killed the Spanish officers, and reached Tayabas, in the southern part of the Island of Luzon. But there they quarreled with the insurgents and returned to Iloilo, which is looked upon as indicating that the Visayas are unwilling to join the northern insurgents.

In any case, it is considered certain that the Philippine Islands will never be amalgamated, and that they will never return to Spanish rule. Therefore, the only alternative, in the opinion of the best informed people here, is foreign rule, American or British.

THE LONGEST TOW ON RECORD.

Gunboat Iroquois, Formerly a Tug, to Steam to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The gunboat Iroquois, formerly the tug Fearless, is about to make the longest tow ever undertaken. She is to haul the ship Tacoma from San Francisco to Manila by the way of Honolulu, a distance of about 6,600 miles. The Tacoma is to carry 120 mules and a coal supply. The Iroquois will steam to Honolulu, a distance of 2,100 miles, on her own coal. At Honolulu she will recoal from the bunkers at that port, and then proceed to the Ladrones, and there, getting into smooth waters, will take on sufficient coal from the Tacoma to carry her through to Manila.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Further Talk of a Probable Settlement of the Northwest Passenger Situation.

Sir William C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has, so a report from Montreal says, gone to Minneapolis and St. Paul. A Wall Street report yesterday was that President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company and Vice President Daniel S. Lamont of the Northern Pacific Railway Company were likely to be in St. Paul in a few days. The deduction was that these prominent railroad officials would discuss the rate war and that a settlement of the Northwest passenger situation is not unlikely. Such a settlement, however, depends almost wholly on President Van Horne, and unless he concedes the differentials negotiations may again be put off until the cream has been taken from the Klondike business by the grip of Winter. The American lines interested in the Northwest passenger service insist on the abandonment of the differentials, and will listen to no abstract proposition for ending the struggle; but it has for a month been predicted that entire harmony would come of a meeting between Messrs. Hill and Van Horne. A factor in the doings at St. Paul is the meeting, called by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, at Chicago, Aug. 1, of all lines interested in the rate war to discuss the situation and make an earnest endeavor at settlement.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATE WAR.

Reductions Spreading Over All the Varied Tariff Schedules.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Southern Pacific and Panama Roads are at cross purposes over the subject of transcontinental freight rates, and wholesale reductions of rates between San Francisco and New York are being made. The cut in rates is said to be spreading over the entire classification schedule, and the whole transcontinental business is likely to be involved. St. Louis and Chicago merchants have appealed to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for relief.

Executive officers of the Chicago-St. Paul lines were in session to-day, but were unable to reach any agreement over the demoralization in passenger rates, and adjourned, subject to the call of Chairman Caldwell.

A Baltimore and Ohio Victory.

The Board of Arbitrators of the Joint Traffic Association has given a favorable decision in the appeal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad regarding differential fares in both directions between Chicago and Pittsburg. Under this decision, effective Aug. 1, rates between Chicago and Pittsburg via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and connections will be $10.50 first class and $9 second class, which will give to that line as low rates between the two points as any of its competitors.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

Officers of the Texas and Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Roads have received information that the Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City Railroad, an enterprise controlled by Boston capitalists, has made arrangements for an immediate extension of its line north of Kirbyville, Texas, to a connection with their roads at Jefferson, Texas.

The midsummer low-rate excursion of the Central Railroad of New Jersey to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the Switchback Railroad will be run on Wednesday next, July 27. Several hours will be allowed at the resorts, and arrival home will be about 9 P. M. A special train, with lunch car attached, will leave South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, at 8:15 A. M., and the station at the foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M.

SEÑOR E. M. HOSTOS TALKS

The Representative of Puerto Rican Juntas in This Country to See President McKinley.

THE FATE OF THE ISLAND

He Believes that If the Spanish Possession Is to be Annexed It Should Be with the Consent of Its Population.

Señor E. M. Hostos, the representative of the Puerto Rican Juntas of Venezuela, San Domingo, and the United States, who came to this country to request an audience with President McKinley relative to the future disposition to be made of Puerto Rico in the event of the invasion and capture of that island by the United States troops, was seen yesterday at the Hotel America, Fifteenth Street and Irving Place.

He explained in detail the object of his mission and the stand which he and a number of his associates are taking with regard to the probable annexation of Puerto Rico by the United States. Señor Hostos comes here from Chile at the request of the Puerto Rican revolutionists living in Venezuela. He holds the position of Director of one of the lyceums in Santiago de Chile, having been called there by the Government in 1888 to help in the reorganization of the system of education in that country.

Referring to his mission to this country, Señor Hostos said:

"It is my intention to ascertain as far as possible the plans of the United States Government relative to the disposition of Puerto Rico when that island becomes by right of capture its possession. It looks now as if my native land is destined to become American territory whether the inhabitants desire it or not, and to this I as well as many of my associates can interpose serious objections. I wish, however, at the beginning to deny any reports to the effect that several Puerto Rican Juntas in foreign countries or in this country have advised their compatriots to offer any resistance to the United States troops in any manner. I fully realize that an expression of that character made on American soil would be treason, and I am quite sure that no sane person would ever utter it.

What He Will Endeavor to Urge.

"Should I succeed in obtaining the desired interview with President McKinley I shall endeavor to impress upon him the fact that if Puerto Rico is to be annexed to the United States it should be with the consent of its population expressed through a regular plebiscite. If the majority of the people desire it we shall all bow to the majority and accept the inevitable.

"But neither I nor any other Puerto Rican patriot and republican would like to see the American people violate their mission as a great democratic nation by forcing our native island to become a dependency of the United States, instead of assisting it to shake off the yoke of its Spanish oppressors and then leave it to build up its own independent government and work out its own destiny.

"We should be only too glad to have the American people act in the capacity of our mentors, our teachers in the art of enjoying and making use of our liberty, which to the masses of the people who have lived for so many years under the ban of Spanish tyranny is a new feeling.

"As soon as I learn something of the readiness of the President and other high functionaries of the United States Government to receive me, I shall proceed to Washington and lay my mission before the President. To prepare the way for my coming and to ascertain the feeling in the White House with regard to my errand, Dr. Henna, the President of the Puerto Rico Junta of this city, has sent Secretary Todd of our organization to Washington. I expect an answer in a few days, and in the meantime a meeting of all our people in this city will be held next Friday, and the situation will be thoroughly gone over.

Suggestions to be Offered.

"If I shall be allowed to offer any suggestions to the President I shall make it my object to point out to him the cause which in my opinion is the only one worthy of the dignity and high aim of the American people. I am certainly entirely in sympathy with the course pursued in sending an expedition to Puerto Rico, as this is absolutely necessary to carry out the joint resolution of Congress, on the merits of which the war was begun.

"Spain must be driven from the Western Hemisphere, and to do this requires men and arms; but there is another provision in this joint resolution which I think should not be left entirely out of sight. I refer to the declaration which says emphatically that this is not a war of conquest, but for the sake of humanity and the independence and liberty of a people entitled to both.

"If Cuba is to be free and its people their own masters, are not Puerto Ricans entitled to the same privileges? Have we not suffered long enough under the yoke of an oppressive government, and should we not have an opportunity to show our capability of governing ourselves?"

Señor Hostos was asked to give his opinion of the strained relations said to exist between the Cubans and the Americans at Santiago. "It grieves me very much to learn of the unfortunate affair, but it should not, in my opinion, create surprise, after the conditions under which the Cubans have been living are looked into. Suffering for many, many years under a tyranny which drove them to extreme despair, is it at all to be wondered at that at the first opportunity that offers itself they should desire in some measure to avenge the wrongs they have endured? It but carries out the idea I have expressed, that all these peoples who have been buried in the thraldom of slavery do not appreciate the responsibilities of liberty, and for that reason must have mentors, teachers, to show them how to act and what to do for their own good. In this role I am sure the Americans, who have demonstrated so well their ability to govern themselves, will be accepted with gratitude and will receive the heartiest co-operation.

He Objects to a Protectorate.

"Let them establish over all their conquered territory not a protectorate, that is too much on the order of a sovereignty, but rather a mentorate, backed by a show of actual interest, and let them reward themselves in whichever manner they may see fit for their trouble, retaining if need be such control of the independent government as will insure their own interests and at the same time guarantee the rights of their protégés."

Señor Hostos is about fifty-five years old, short and slender, and bears a likeness to the portraits of Premier Sagasta. He knows the head of the present Spanish Ministry well, as they were both exiles in Paris in 1867. Señor Hostos is a Puerto Rican by birth, but received his education in Madrid, and took part in the September revolution of 1868. After the revolution he came back to America, living for the most part in Venezuela and Chile. He is well known in South America and among Republicans in Spain as the author of several works on political economy, with a decided leaning toward republicanism.

He speaks French excellently, in addition to Spanish, and while he understands English, it is difficult for him to speak the language. Since 1868 he has visited his native land but once, and that was shortly after the treaty of Zanjon, but after becoming convinced that the concessions supposed to have been granted the Puerto Ricans were such in name only, he decided to leave the island and devote himself to the cause of its emancipation from a distance, where he would be free from persecution.

FIFTH CORPS MAY COME HOME.

Physicians and Commanding Officers Urge that Troops Be Taken from Santiago Soon.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 20.—Gen. Shafter has opened a cable office here and is in communication with Washington regarding the disposition of the Fifth Army Corps, which consists of those troops which came with him from Tampa and the reinforcements from the four transports which have since been unloaded. Except the Thirty-third and part of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, none of the latter have been in action, but are all encamped in the same place, and, so far as health considerations go, Gen. McKibbin seems to have held the opinion that the Fifth Corps could join the Puerto Rico expedition under Gen. Miles so soon as Santiago fell. This was the evident intention when the invading army left the United States. But the condition of the men now, according to the physicians and commanding officers, is such that the entire corps should return North at once. Gen. Miles has cabled that he does not want and will not need a single man among them, and he believes that after the hard campaign they should be given a rest of at least two or three weeks.

Gen. Shafter's messages to the same effect have been most urgent, and the doctors say the men should be sent into camp into the mountains of North Carolina or Western Maine for a month.

Washington agrees to this, and will do everything possible, so the cable dispatches to-day say, to carry the army away from here. But there is a lack of transports. In addition to the Puerto Rico troops, which will need forty steamers for their conveyance, the authorities here are still counting upon having to convey the 22,000 Spanish prisoners to Cadiz. The latter want to go as soon as possible, and it appears from here that our Government cannot get sufficient vessels, and this fact holds the Fifth Corps here, doing nothing. The men are anxious to get away.

The cavalry division has been sent into the mountains, at its own request, to see if it cannot get into shape to join Gen. Miles, and if no fever develops the men may go to San Juan de Puerto Rico.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry are acting as guards and as nurses at the hospital at Juragua, and more of them are needed. The colored troops are all likely to remain here to attend the sick and hold Santiago.

Gen. Shafter has cabled to Washington that it is imperatively necessary that he should have more immunes sent to him quickly, and the probability is that a corps will leave within the next ten days.

All our men are now camped on the fighting line, where they have been for two weeks, except Gen. Wheeler's men, who have been sent into the hills.

Gen. Wheeler is still ill, but he resists the pleas of his friends to return to the United States.

TRADE WITH SANTIAGO.

Merchants Combining to Buy Goods to be Shipped South.

The steamer Philadelphia, chartered by the Ward Line to sail for Santiago to-morrow, was yesterday taking on large quantities of freight at the company's pier. Mr. Bacon of the Bacon Steamship Line, which has chartered the German steamer Amrum for a similar purpose, said yesterday that a great deal of freight room has already been engaged, and merchants were making haste to buy goods to ship. The Amrum will not leave before Monday or Tuesday.

The Munson Line was reported as having succeeded in securing a steamer that will also be sent to Santiago some time next week.

DOUBTS STORIES OF FRICTION.

Gen. Palma Does Not Think Cubans Refused to Aid Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Gen. Palma, President of the Cuban Junta, is in the city. He does not credit the stories about the reported friction between Cuban soldiers and the Americans.

"I think," he said, "all Cubans recognize the noble work of the United States in helping the Cubans to attain their independence. I cannot think any regular soldiers of the Cuban Army have refused to help build roads, dig trenches, and the like. I do not know what some few scattered soldiers may have done, but it is not reasonable to suppose that any of the regulars under Garcia have declined to perform such service. Gen. Garcia from the beginning said he was ready to do all that was necessary to aid the Americans, and his soldiers have for years been doing just such work as you refer to. They have grown accustomed to it."

"What do you estimate as the number of Cuban soldiers under arms in Cuba at the present time?"

"I think we have about 55,000 Cuban soldiers under arms in Cuba now," said Gen. Palma. "There are probably about 4,000 or 5,000 soldiers with Garcia, and the rest of them are scattered all over Cuba. It must be remembered that we have possession of a good many towns, and there must be a guard maintained over them by our Cuban Army. All through the provinces there are needs for the protection which is afforded by these soldiers. Most of our cavalry is in Puerto Principe."

Madrid Exults Over Cuban Sulkiness.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says, commenting upon the American dispatches, El Imparcial says:

"All Spaniards are delighted to see the hour of expiation fast approaching for the Cuban rebels. The Americans must inevitably awaken to their utter worthlessness."

ACTION OF CUBAN SOLDIERS.

Mr. Rubens of the Junta Thinks Our Troops Mistook the Pacificos for Insurgents.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban Junta, in talking yesterday about the reports in regard to the refusal of the Cuban soldiers to aid the American troops, even in carrying away the wounded to the rear, of Gen. Garcia's sulking because he and his army were not invited to join in the ceremonies of the surrender of Santiago, and in withdrawing his forces to the west, said:

"We have been hearing so many conflicting stories from Cuba that one can take his choice of them to suit his fancy and inclinations. One day a story comes that the Cuban soldiers refused to help the Americans and only carried away provisions and another day another story is spread that Gen. Garcia was angry because he was not invited to join in the ceremonies of the surrender of Cuba and had withdrawn his forces to the west. We do not believe either story.

"A great deal of misunderstanding has been caused among the American troops on account of their being unable to distinguish between the Cuban soldiers and the pacificos, because the former have no uniforms. We saw a man named Jenevor, who arrived by the steamer Seneca, and had acted as an interpreter for Gen. Shafter's army in Cuba. He told us that the ill-feeling among the American troops against the Cuban soldiers was indeed caused by the fact that they could not distinguish between the pacificos and the Cuban regulars. The regulars were encamped to the west of the Americans, and when the pacificos passed by in front of the American troops, loaded with provisions, the latter mistook them for Cuban soldiers.

"The Cuban soldiers certainly did their share of the fighting, and never refused to go to the front, notwithstanding the reports of the correspondents to the contrary, and what proves this is the fact that they had several hundreds wounded in the battle. As I said, Garcia and his men were to the west, fighting to prevent reinforcements from joining the Spanish Army. He was far away from the Americans and from the correspondents. The people who refused to fight or to help in removing the wounded or give other assistance were the pacificos, whom the Americans must have mistaken for the insurgents. The insurgents are a brave body of men, and they have too great an appreciation of what the Americans have done and suffered for them to act in the manner alleged.

"There is just as much truth in the other story that Gen. Garcia had refused to co-operate with Gen. Shafter because he was not asked to participate in the ceremony of the Santiago surrender, and had withdrawn his forces. We have tried hard to find out the exact situation, but have been unable to do so by cable, as the United States Government is using the cable all the time."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

POSTAL SERVICE TO SANTIAGO.

President Orders Communication Opened Subject to Military Regulations.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The President to-day issued the following general order opening postal communication between the United States and the Santiago district and other districts that may be taken hereafter:

> In view of the occupation of Santiago de Cuba by the forces of the United States, it is ordered that postal communication between the United States and that port, which has been suspended since the opening of hostilities with Spain, may be resumed subject to such military regulations as may be deemed necessary. As other portions of the enemy's territory come into the possession of the land and naval forces of the United States, postal communication may be opened under the same conditions.
>
> The domestic postal service within the territory thus occupied may be continued on the same principles already indicated for the continuance of the local municipal and judicial administration, and it may be extended as the local requirements may justify under the supervision of the military commander.
>
> The revenues derived from such service are to be applied to the expenses of conducting it and United States postage stamps are therefore to be used. The Postmaster General is charged with the execution of this order in co-operation with the military commander, to whom the Secretary of War will issue the necessary directions.

Postmaster General Emory Smith to-day issued the following order:

> In conformity with the order of the President of this date, my order No. 161 of April 26, prohibiting the dispatch of any mail matter to Spain or her dependencies, is modified so far as to permit postal communication between the United States and Santiago, Cuba.
>
> The mails sent to Santiago may contain mail matter of all classes allowable in the domestic mails of the United States, addressed for delivery at any place within the territory occupied by the United States forces in the vicinity of Santiago; and the mails sent from Santiago may contain the same classes of mail matter addressed for delivery in the United States; all articles included in said mails being subject to inspection by the proper military or naval authorities.
>
> The postage rates applicable to articles originating in or destined for the United States in the mails in question are fixed as follows, viz.:
>
> First-class matter, 5 cents per half ounce.
> Postal cards, single, 2 cents; double, 4 cents.
> Second and third class matter, 1 cent for each two ounces.
> Fourth-class matter, 1 cent for each ounce.
> Registration fee, 8 cents.
>
> Only United States postage stamps will be valid for the prepayment of postage. Prepayment shall not be required, but if postage is not prepaid in full, double the amount of the deficient postage at the above rates shall be collected on delivery to addressees in the United States or Cuba. To articles originating in or destined for countries beyond the United States the Postal Union rates and conditions shall apply.
>
> The mails for Santiago must be addressed to the United States Postal Agent at Santiago, and the delivery of any article may be withheld if deemed necessary by the proper military or naval authorities.
>
> Compensation to merchant vessels for the sea conveyance of mails from Santiago shall be made at the rates heretofore paid to merchant vessels for conveying mails from the United States to Santiago.

GEN. WOOD MAY BE GOVERNOR.

War Department Officials Not Sure Whether the Report Is True or Not.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The published report from Cuba that Gen. Leonard Wood, who went to the island as Colonel of the Rough Riders, has been appointed as temporary Governor of Santiago, to succeed Gen. Chambers McKibbin, cannot be confirmed to-night at either the White House or at the War Department. Officials do not say the report is inaccurate, but simply that they have no information concerning it.

It is pointed out that by the terms of the President's proclamation Gen. Shafter, as commander in Chief of the American forces in Cuba, is Governor of both the city and the province of Santiago. He may delegate to some officer of his command the performance of the duties of Governor of Santiago City; but he would not necessarily immediately inform the department of that fact.

CUBAN TARIFF LAWS FIXED.

Firearms, Ammunition, and Oleomargarine on the Prohibited List.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A conclusion has been reached as to what disposition shall be made of the prohibitory list in the Cuban tariff laws. The only articles retained on the prohibited list are firearms and ammunition, oleomargarine, artificial or adulterated wines, and objects offensive to morality. Rates of customs duty on the remaining articles have been decided upon as follows:

Sugar, raw, 1½ cents a pound; sugar, refined, 2 cents a pound; honey, 20 cents a gallon; molasses, 6 cents a gallon; saccharine, $1.50 a pound; tobacco in carrots, $10.50 per 100 kilogrammes, or 220 pounds; tobacco in powder or snuff, 55 cents a pound; cigars and cigarettes, $4.50 a pound.

The prohibition on pharmaceutical preparations of unknown composition is removed, and the rates fixed are according to the Cuban law for the individual articles, to be determined by the customs officer.

The White Court-Martial.

The White court-martial is nearly ended. Yesterday was devoted to the summing up for the defense and the address of Judge Advocate Lauchheimer. Mr. White made his own defense, and said he would rest on the testimony submitted. The court will meet behind closed doors to-day to consider the case, and will forward its findings to Washington.

Recruits for Capt. Capron's Battery.

Capt. Taylor and seventy recruits for the Seventh Artillery arrived from Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., on the Fall River Line boat yesterday morning. They left for Tampa on a Pennsylvania Railroad train in the afternoon. The men are to go in Capt. Capron's battery.

Our Magnanimity Impresses Spain.

LONDON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The courtesy the Americans show the Spanish prisoners has made a profound impression in Spain, and is materially assisting the prospects of peace."

Brooklyn Church Steeple Struck.

During the storm last evening one of the steeples of the Lutheran Emanuel Church, Driggs Avenue and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was struck and set on fire by lightning. Several alarms were sent in, but the steeple was practically destroyed.

Why Shouldn't He Shine Them Himself

From The Baltimore Sun.

A unique compact has been entered into between the Rev. R. A. Brown, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Waycross, Ga., and a member of his congregation. The layman has been conspicuous for his absence from church for several months past, and when admonished and entreated by the pastor to attend regularly gave poverty as his excuse. "Why, Sir," said the member, "I have not the price of a shoe shine left over from my earnings after paying my bills, and it is therefore impracticable for me to attend church." "Well," said Pastor Brown, "come over to my study every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock and I will shine your shoes." They shook hands and sealed the compact.

Senator Mitchell for Governor.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, (Dem.)

In his letter to Mr. Warden of Waukesha Senator John L. Mitchell states that he is not a candidate for Governor or any other office. The declination is not as fierce as a whirlwind or evidently as stable as Gibraltar. From reading the letter it looks to us like a sort of a Havana fortress which may surrender if assaulted by a sufficient voting force. At any rate the party might do much worse than to try it on. There is no telling this year what the polls will bring forth; it were better to have every ticket made up as though it were sure to win, so that disappointment and failure may not follow success.

BATTLE WITH TRAIN ROBBERS.

Masked Men Hold Up a Train on the Santa Fe Road in Texas—Seventy-five Shots Exchanged.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 21.—The south-bound Santa Fe passenger train, due here at 10:20 to-night, was held up near Saginaw, eight miles north, by masked men.

The robbers ordered the engine run to North Fort Worth, three miles from the city.

The Sheriff's posse, city officials, and armed citizens have gone to the scene on a yard engine.

Reports reached here that some seventy-five shots were exchanged between the robbers and officers. Owing to the lateness of the hour, no definite details can be learned.

STARVED GIRL TRIES SUICIDE.

Young Woman Tramps for a Week Looking for Work.

After a week's search for work, during which time she has had scarcely anything to eat, and afraid to go home because of her inability to get something to do, Florence Anderson, sixteen years old, of 120 West Sixtieth Street, last night tried to end her life by jumping into the East River from the Twenty-fourth Street recreation pier.

The night watchman, William Benecke of 420 East Seventeenth Street, saw the girl as she walked out on the pier a few minutes after 11 o'clock, and knowing she had no legitimate errand there at so late an hour he followed. When almost at the end the girl saw she was followed, and broke into a run. Benecke followed, and caught her within two feet of the edge. She begged him to let her go, saying: "I don't want to live. Oh, please let me go."

He turned the girl over to Policeman Fitzsimmons of the East Twenty-second Street Station, and he took her to Sergt. Cray. She said she lost her position last Saturday, and when she went home her mother scolded her and told her she was careless.

Stung by the rebuke, she left home, determined not to return until she found work and retrieved herself in her mother's eyes. Saturday night she slept in Central Park. Sunday she went to the home of a friend in Washington Street, but she was out. Since that time she has walked the streets by day looking for work, and at night had slept in the shrubbery in Central Park.

Sergt. Cray was deeply moved by the girl's story, and calling an ambulance from Bellevue sent her there. Dr. Armstrong of the hospital pronounced the girl the victim of an aggravated case of starvation.

BROWNSON TO A FRIEND.

The Commander of the Yankee Writes to One of His Old Comrades in the Coast Survey Service.

From The Buffalo Courier.

The writer of the following letter, Commander Willard H. Brownson, commanding the United States auxiliary cruiser Yankee, was for four years Hydrographic Inspector in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, during the Superintendency of that bureau by F. M. Thorn.

Brownson, like Sampson, is a Western New Yorker, his early home having been in the village of Lyons, Wayne County. Bright, active, decisive, brave, he will skillfully and thoroughly perform whatever duty comes in his way. He is an officer of few words, but "mighty prompt" in action. In 1890-91, in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, he was in command of the United States ship Detroit, when an insurgent war vessel began some hostile demonstration against the Brazilian merchantmen. When the insurgent disregarded a warning shot across her bow by the Detroit, Brownson brought the insurgent to a prompt and vivid realization of the imprudence of monkeying with Yankees, by unhesitatingly planting a solid shot in the insurgent's stern.

The officers of the American Navy are apt to entertain similarity, if not identity, of views in relation to our foreign policy, and it may be inferred from the concluding paragraph of Brownson's letter that they are not "imperialists":

Commander Brownson's Letter.

United States Ship Yankee, (50,) Hampton Roads,
Va., July 13, 1898.

Dear Thorn: Pardon my using a stenographer, but I really have been so busy since I arrived in New York in getting my ship ready for sea again that it is quite impossible at present to find time to answer the many letters I have received. None have given me greater pleasure than yours, but I only accept your kind statements as one of a body of men who have done excellent service during the past two months.

The record that the navy has made is almost unsurpassed in the history of any country, and I sometimes wonder if we can keep it up without a break. While we have all been confident that we could worst "our friends, the enemy" on anywhere near equal terms, none of us looked for the complete and decisive victories that crowned Dewey's, Sampson's, and Schley's efforts at Manila and off Santiago. We missed being at the latter place by two weeks or so, and I am rather inclined to think we would have enjoyed being there, as it was probably one of the most dramatic incidents of the war.

When you were head of the Coast Survey you were always good enough to say that you had the best men in the navy with you, and, if you remember, I used to constantly try to impress upon you the fact that, while the men you referred to were an excellent set of men, they simply kept along with the procession. I know that the result of this war will convince the people of the United States what you learned during your four years in Washington—that the navy is simply a set of conscientious, hardworking men, who, as soon as the building of the new navy began, made up their minds that their ships would be ready whenever the hour of trial came. Of course, there are exceptions, as there are in all trades; but I am inclined to think that the exceptions are as few in the navy as in any other profession.

I hope that our politicians will not get hysterical when the time comes to settle up this little unpleasantness and go too far in the way of territorial additions to our empire. Of course, there are certain places that we need, but I am of the impression that these should be limited to our military necessities—that is, such places as the Hawaiian Islands and the retention of some good harbor in Cuba entirely within the jurisdiction and control of the United States. Whether we like it or not, this war will force us to come out of our shell and to join with the other nations of the earth in advancing civilization—but I hope we won't carry it too far.

When I get an opportunity I shall write you personally, and, again thanking you for your kind expressions, I am, very cordially yours,

WILLARD H. BROWNSON.

F. M. Thorn, Esq., Orchard Park, N. Y.

Am on my way to Norfolk to finish preparation for joining Commodore Watson's squadron. Good luck to you.

Thinks the Oregon Did It All.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Dennis M. Brasor, who was granted a furlough from the Police Department, with which he was connected, in order to enlist in the United States Navy, wrote an interesting letter regarding the demolition of Admiral Cervera's fleet off Santiago on July 3 to Sergt. Reed of the Desplaines Street Station. Brasor is in charge of one of the guns on the Oregon. His letter is as follows:

"I suppose you have read of our great victory July 3. It was a grand sight to see. It was one of the greatest battles ever fought at sea. Our Quartermaster sighted the Spanish fleet coming out of the harbor at 9:28 o'clock. It being Sunday, we were all dressed in our mustering clothes, waiting for inspection. The Quartermaster reported the sighting of the Spanish fleet to the officer of the deck. That officer sounded general quarters, which means to get into fighting trim and go to your stations. We were told to get ready and 'throw it into the Dagoes,' which we did with much delight.

"The Oregon, I see by the papers, does not get its just dues, but just as soon as the true report reaches Washington you will see who did the fighting. It was a good thing for the Government that the Oregon was there, or that Spanish Admiral would have got away with three of his ships. We did all the fighting, you might say, as we were the nearest to the entrance to the harbor. We sunk four of the ships, and two torpedo destroyers. I think that we will get a nice sum as prize money."

Reciprocity with Canada.

From The Boston Transcript.

Osborne Howes, Secretary of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, as representative of the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on reciprocity with Canada, has left Boston to make a series of addresses before commercial bodies at Buffalo, Indianapolis, Detroit, and San Francisco, on the subject of reciprocity with Canada.

STATE EQUIPMENT CLAIMS

Work of Classifying the Expense Accounts of the States for Equipping Volunteers.

AN ENORMOUS UNDERTAKING

States Will Be Paid Only for Those Troops That Were Actually Accepted and Mustered Into the National Service.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Major George W. Baird of the Paymaster General's office and Mr. R. C. Kerns of the office of the Auditor for the War Department, who compose a commission appointed to receive, investigate, and classify claims of the States for expenses incurred in equipping volunteers for the war, held several consultations to-day with the heads of various bureaus of the War Department by way of beginning their work.

Claims and inquiries concerning them have begun to pour in upon the commission until its work, which it was at first thought would be light, is piling up at a frightful rate. Many of the States are anxious to secure the return of the money they spent as soon as possible; others are desirous of getting their claims before the proper authorities so as to prevent their being overlooked or postponed too long, as was the case with many similar claims after the civil war. So far, however, no State accounts have been presented in a form that would justify their consideration. The commission on these claims is now engaged on a form of voucher, which will have to be attached to all accounts to be audited under this head. A general form of statement for the submission of State accounts will also be prepared and forwarded to the Governors for their use. Before these preliminaries are gone through with no claims will be paid.

The delay in the settlement of the accounts of the States will not result from the lack of money, as the act providing for the reimbursement of the Governors carries with it an indefinite appropriation, which will cover any sum. The trouble will be in auditing the accounts. The proposal is to treat every account individually on its own merits, so that one man will not be prevented from getting his money because another man's claim is held up. Every item in every claim will be closely scanned, and only such expenditures as are held to be authorized under the act will be passed. To go over the claims of every State in this manner will be an enormous undertaking, it is recognized, and the impossibility of doing the work rapidly is sure to result in some delay in the reimbursement of the States' Executives.

Among the points already decided is that the States will be paid only for those troops that were accepted and mustered into the National service. For those who went to the State rendezvous but were rejected by the mustering officer no claims will be allowed.

CORNELL PROFESSOR ENLISTS.

Prof. Lee, Head of the Department of Oratory, Now a Recruit.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 21.—Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee, head of the Department of Oratory of Cornell University, has enlisted in the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, New York Volunteers. He has requested leave of absence of President Schurman, and has been selected by Col. Schuyler as Sergeant of one of the companies of the regiment. Lieut. W. H. Remmer of the same regiment has, during the last few days, enlisted thirty-five recruits in this city who have left for Camp Black.

The Troops at Camp Black.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, July 21.—Camp Black once more presents a warlike appearance. The tents are springing up rapidly, and the recruits for the three new regiments of volunteers are arriving daily. By Saturday night it is expected the whole number of men will be in camp, with perhaps the exception of the regimental line officers. These will hardly come before next week, and perhaps not so soon, as there is still much work to be done in the companies before they can be put into battalions and later drilled in battalion and regimental formations. There are now twenty-four companies here. Eight of them are of the Two Hundred and First. Major Andrews is the senior officer at the camp, and is in general command.

New Chaplain for the Fourteenth.

The Rev. Dr. William White yesterday was appointed Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment, now stationed at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. Dr. White is a Brooklyn Roman Catholic clergyman, and is connected with the parish of St. Patrick on Kent Avenue. He is only twenty-eight years old and was selected out of a number of candidates who have had much more experience in the ministry.

Closing Canteens at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 21.—Persistent petitioning and letter writing by wives and mothers of the soldiers have had the effect of closing up three of the regimental canteens at Camp Thomas. It is said that several others are scheduled to go in the near future. Col. Hartsuff, the Chief Surgeon at the camp, is not a friend of the canteen, and is doing all in his power to discourage the use of alcoholic beverages.

MAJOR BRODIE ON CUBA.

He Thinks the Insurgents Incapable of Self-Government.

Major Alexander O. Brodie of the Rough Riders, when seen at the Fort Wadsworth Hospital, yesterday, expressed strong views against Cuban self-government.

"The only effective government," he said, "will probably be an American protectorate. The Cubans are utterly irresponsible, partly savage, and have no idea of what good government means. They are, of course, of Spanish blood, but far inferior to the Spaniards.

"As to the termination of war, I think the time very distant. The Spjanish are determined, and I think they will fight to the bitter end. Personally speaking, I hope the Puerto Rican expedition will be delayed long enough so that I can get back to the front."

Barn in Elizabeth Destroyed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 21.—Lightning this evening struck a large barn on the property of former Congressman John Keen, Jr., at Ursino Park. A couple of hundred tons of hay were destroyed with the building. A large number of valuable cattle were got out in safety. The loss will be about $5,000.

As Advertised.

"And what," the visitor asked, "did your new gas stove cost? It's such a lovely one."

"Twenty dollars," Mr. Wattles answered.

"Why, John!" exclaimed Mrs. Wattles; "it didn't either! You know it was only $19.98!"—Chicago News.

Half the Country at Your Elbow
An EXTENSION STATION on your desk gives you the *luxury* of Telephoning.
The Rate for an Extension Station, to a Message Rate Subscriber, has been Reduced to
$1 a Month
With Installation Charge.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
18 Cortlandt St., 15 Dey St., 952 Broadway, 115 West 38th St., 48 Warburton Ave., Yonkers.

EASTERN SQUADRON WAITS

Postponement of Commodore Watson's Visit to the Coast of Spain.

PUERTO RICO COMES FIRST

Faint Suggestion that the Announcement that We Would Carry the War Across the Ocean Was Mere Bluff.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary of the Navy Long was met this afternoon as he was leaving his office at the department with the inquiry whether the projected cruise of the Eastern Squadron of Commodore Watson to Spain had been abandoned, as had been reported during the day.

"That's the first I have heard of it," he answered. "The Eastern Squadron is waiting for the Puerto Rico expedition to get away. It will not leave before that expedition has moved. It has been considered best to make that arrangement. The expedition has not been abandoned, but merely deferred until the Puerto Rican situation is clearer, so that we may know better what ships it will be necessary to retain in American waters. The only question was whether the expedition should sail now or a week or so hence. It will be sent to Spain later, when the Puerto Rican campaign permits."

This statement may be intended as a positive denial of the report that the visit to Spain will not be made, but it might easily have been stronger. At the same time that Secretary Long suggested that the expedition might leave after the forces had been sent to Puerto Rico, a list of the vessels to convoy Gen. Miles to Puerto Rico was given out. It included the name of the Dixie, one of the auxiliary cruisers attached to Commodore Watson's fleet. With all possible dispatch it is not conceived to be possible that the Dixie can reach Puerto Rico and return to Guantanamo for service with Commodore Watson inside of a week. The trip to the coast of Spain, if the Dixie is to be a part of the eastern squadron, will not therefore begin before the last of July, if it begins at all.

Preparations have been going on as if the fleet was really to be sent. The colliers, eight in number, are at Fort Monroe, the Cassar, the last to be ready, having dropped down last night to be ready to sail. The supply ship Glacier left New York today.

While the breaking of the fleet just at the time the colliers are ready has given some support to the story of the abandonment of the enterprise, the Secretary's assertion may be an assurance to those who have regarded the announcement of June 27 as correct and as meaning something. It is near a month since the Navy Department posted on the bulletin outside of Secretary Long's office the announcement that a squadron would "sail immediately" for Spain. The names of the vessels were given and four colliers have since been added to the four at first selected to supply the needs of the battleships and cruisers chosen to harry the Spanish coasts.

There has been much pressure brought to bear to dissuade the Administration from dispatching this fleet. Now officers who believed it would be a brilliant exploit, and one likely to hurry Spain to a decision as to whether she had had war enough, say it will be unfortunate if it shall be made to appear that the Administration indulged in mere "bluff" as a war measure.

STAMPEDE FROM THE COAST.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch to The Standard from Corunna gives a lively account of the stampede into the country, owing to the fears of the "approaching American squadron." The correspondent says there is a daily stream of bullock carts with furniture and the town is nearly deserted by the better class of the inhabitants.

The local papers there have frightened the people so much that the Captain General summoned the editors and threatened them all with imprisonment if they printed another word about Commodore Watson's squadron. The exodus, however, shows no sign of diminishing.

All the Spanish vessels are hurrying away from Cadiz owing to the knowledge that most of the guns on the forts are useless in consequence of the corruption of the Government departments.

It is believed that a similar state of things exists at many other ports. The south and east sides of Barcelona are well protected, but the north side is practically undefended, as are several of the northern ports of Spain.

WANT WATSON KEPT AT HOME.

PARIS, July 21.—The Figaro to-day says: "It is time the powers took extreme measures to prevent Commodore Watson's dispatch to Europe and to end the war.

"Italy, Austria, Russia, and especially France have the greatest interest in reminding the United States that they cannot allow America to acquire a footing in Europe.

"The friendly representations of these four powers at Washington will, it is to be hoped, enable the United States to perceive the dangerous course on which it is embarking."

WANT FRANCE'S PROTECTION.

LONDON July 21.—A special dispatch from Madrid announces that telegrams from Barcelona received at the Spanish capital report a growing movement in favor of the intervention of France. It is added that steps are about to be taken to formally invite France to take under her protection Catalonia, of which Barcelona is the capital, and which has an area of over 12,000 square miles.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The report from Barcelona that the people were so fearful of the approach of the Watson Squadron that they were urging France to establish a protectorate over all the Catalonia district, including Barcelona, was dismissed by officials and by members of the Diplomatic Corps best informed on the affairs of France, as fantastic speculation, quite unwarranted by any actual movement now on foot. It is said to be thoroughly well established that France is not lending a helping hand to Spain in any of her afflictions.

ALARM IN THE CANARIES.

LONDON, July 21.—A dispatch from Madrid says that the inhabitants of the Canary Islands are panic-stricken at the prospect of an American attack. The wealthy people have gone into the interior, great misery prevails, trade is at a standstill, and there is considerable military activity everywhere, especially on Lazarote and Graciosa Islands, which are expected to be the objectives of the American attack. Strong garrisons are reported to have been installed on these islands, and powerful batteries are alleged to have been erected on Risco Mountain and on Domination Island.

A NAVAL MILITIAMAN'S RISE.

Young Man from Chicago Made Navigator of the Sterling.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A letter received by Capt. W. J. Wilson of the Hydrographic Office says that Claude M. Fitch, who left here with the naval reserves, has been appointed navigator of the Sterling, a supply ship that is to form a part of Commodore Watson's squadron, ordered to the coast of Spain. The young naval officer was born in Chicago about twenty-four years ago. Before he had completed his common school education he was appointed to a cadetship at Annapolis Naval Academy.

At the age of about nineteen years he was graduated with honors. He then returned to Chicago and engaged in mercantile pursuits. For several years he had held the position of cashier for a real-estate firm at 107 Dearborn Street. He was also studying law, and expected to be admitted to practice in a short time. When the call for volunteers came, Mr. Fitch joined the local naval militia.

SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.

Husband and Father at the Front and His Family in Want.

A sad case of destitution was brought to the attention of Magistrate Brann in the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day by Gerry Agent Watson. He had before the Court Mary Thomas and two of her children—Nora, aged seven years, and Frank, aged three years. Mrs. Thomas, a neatly dressed woman, explained that her husband, John, was at Santiago.

"He was able seaman on the Mississippi of the Atlantic Transportation Line before she was bought by the Government for war purposes," said she. "Then, instead of losing his position, he remained with the ship at half pay, for our sake, and went to war. He got $10 in advance. With this he bought a four-dollar suit of sailors' working clothes and gave me the $6 remaining. We lived then at 25 Downing Street.

"That was a month ago, and we have had a hard struggle to get along. Then we moved to cheaper apartments at 66 Leroy Street. There are two other children—Thomas, thirteen years, and Edwin, six months. Thomas has been unable to find employment, although he tramps the streets every day. He's home now minding the baby.

"There's not a morsel of food in the house. Our only relief has come from Father O'Flynn of St. Joseph's Church. John is a good husband and father. He will not be home for two months yet. Since the birth of my baby I've been ill and unable to work."

Court officers were touched by the woman's story, used as they are to such scenes, and several of them bought food.

"Sad case," said Magistrate Brann, solemnly.

Agent Watson handed him a letter from Father O'Flynn. It stated that Mrs. Thomas was a good, sober woman, and had been on the church relief roll during the past Winter. He said she was perfectly capable of caring for her children if she had the means.

The children were placed in care of Agent Watson, to be committed to some orphan asylum where the mother can see them frequently.

NEW YORK SERGEANT'S FEAT.

Swam Ashore from a Departing Steamer to be at Roll Call.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—A Sergeant of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers boarded the steamer Puritan Wednesday evening from her wharf here to bid good-bye to relatives from Brooklyn who had come to Newport to visit him. "All ashore" was called, but the Sergeant did not hear its warning. The Puritan was underway before the Sergeant knew it, and his entreaties to have the vessel brought back for him to jump on the wharf were without result.

The visions of his company being mustered and he not there to answer to the supposition that might arise charging him with desertion was too much for the Sergeant to pass through, so he ran to the stern, jumped overboard, and swam to the wharf, where waiting hands assisted him up the marine stairway. The matter was brought to the attention of Lieut. Col. Hubbell, who is the commanding officer of the regiment in the absence of Col. Eddy, and he stated that as soon as he ascertained the Sergeant's name he would commend him for his action.

Fight of a Cuban and Spaniard.

The war between Spain and Cuba was not enough to sever the friendship of Albert Mendoza, a Cuban cigarmaker, of 1,886 Third Avenue, and Albert Cordoza, a Spaniard, of 219 East Twenty-eighth Street, but they loved the same woman, and now they are bitter enemies. In a fight Wednesday night at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Madison Avenue, Mendoza beat Cordova and was arrested. Mendoza had known Jennie Hamburga of 65 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street for nine years, but they saw each other less frequently after she met Cordoza a year ago. Mendoza had an appointment to meet her at her house Wednesday night, but when he reached there she was out. Walking toward Madison Avenue he saw her with Cordoza, and the fight followed. In Harlem Court yesterday Mendoza was charged with felonious assault and held in $500 bail for trial.

Went to War, Saves Alimony.

By enlisting and going to the front in the service of his country, Eugene V. N. Bissell is saving $12 a week. By a decision handed down by Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court yesterday he is released from future payment of alimony to his wife, Mary Bissell, whom he is suing for an absolute divorce. When the suit first came up Bissell was ordered to pay his wife $12 a week alimony pending the trial.

FORT WADSWORTH SUFFERERS.

Lieut. Fiscus in a Critical Condition—Others Are Recovering.

Lieut. W. W. Fiscus, who came on the Olivette, ill with typhoid fever, is very low. On Wednesday night he had a severe hemorrhage, and is now looked upon as being in the most critical condition of any man at the Fort Wadsworth Hospital. His father, telegraphed for Wednesday night, arrived yesterday afternoon. Lieut. Fiscus was one of those who was graduated early at West Point, at the opening of the war, and received a commission in the Second Infantry.

Major Alexander O. Brodie of the Rough Riders is much better. The Mauser bullet which fractured his elbow, proving most painful, has been extracted, and the bone is beginning to knit. The physicians give every encouragement for speedy recovery.

Capt. Thomas T. Knox, First United States Cavalry, who was shot through the back, the bullet passing through his right lung, liver, and shattering two ribs, passes most of the day in a wheel chair about the hospital.

Capt. M. J. Henry, Rough Riders, who was wounded in the leg at El Caney, is much improved.

Major J. M. Bell, though still very weak because of the wound in his leg, is progressing satisfactorily.

MORGAN E. HOLT MISSING.

Went Sailing June 27 and Has Not Been at His Home Since.

The relatives of Morgan E. Holt of 179 Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, have asked the police there to search for him and his fifty-foot sloop yacht Yolande. On June 27 he left home with the avowed intention of going on a short cruise, and after making sail and hoisting his anchor he said to a friend who was standing at the dock: "Good-bye, Charlie, I'm going away." No particular attention was paid to his leaving by his wife, as he was in the habit of cruising for several days at a time. He takes out parties on short pleasure trips, and on June 25 he had his last excursion. The sloop is of modern type and has a galley and sleeping apartments. She has been owned by Holt for two years.

Mrs. Holt when seen yesterday said that she had indirectly heard that Holt was in Albany with some relatives. Holt has a son, William, on board the monitor Terror.

CERVERA TO LIVE IN BOSTON

Gossip Has It that the Spanish Admiral Will Not Return to His Native Land.

RAISING THE MARIA TERESA

Reports on the Battle with Cervera's Squadron Expected to Contain Important Information About Projectiles.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 21.—A well-defined rumor which cannot, however, be traced to an authoritative source, was on everybody's lips here to-day to the effect that Admiral Cervera had expressed a determination not to return to his native country at the close of hostilities between the United States and Spain. It is said that the Admiral has decided to take up his residence in Boston, whither he will repair with his son, Lieut. Cervera, who is also a prisoner here, as soon as peace is declared.

The Spanish officers who arrived last night on the Harvard were escorted through the city to-day by members of the first contingent of prisoners. They seem well satisfied with their quarters.

MARIA TERESA TO FLOAT SOON.

Sunken Spanish Cruiser May Be Raised by Sunday.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following report has been received from Admiral Sampson:

United States Flagship New York, Playa del Este, July 20.—Progess in wrecking the Maria Teresa very satisfactory. The company thinks the ship will probably be raised by Sunday next. No information regarding the other ships. A board of officers is examining the Reina Mercedes today. Probably she also will be raised. Lieut. Commander Pillsbury, commanding the Vesuvius, has been supervising the raising of these vessels on the part of the navy.

SAMPSON'S REPORT ON THE WAY.

Naval Officers Particularly Interested to Learn of the Effect of Explosives.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The anxiously awaited report of Admiral Sampson on the sea fight with the Cervera Squadron is now on the way here by the cruiser St. Paul, under Capt. Sigsbee, which left Santiago day before yesterday. The trip to New York requires about three or four days, so that the report is likely to be in the hands of the department by next Saturday or Sunday.

After going over it the officials will make public liberal extracts on the details of the engagement. This and the supplementary reports of the fleet officers are awaited with great interest, not only for the light they will throw on this memorable fight, but for the technical lessons they will give on explosives, projectiles, &c.

Thus far not a word has been received by the department to show what kind of projectiles did such effective work. Capt. O'Neil of the Ordnance Bureau is particularly interested in this branch for the scientific deductions which will be afforded, and he has sent orders for detailed reports on the effects of all kinds of naval ordnance, including the dynamite projectiles thrown by the Vesuvius. The press reports concerning the dynamite projectiles indicated that they had done fearful havoc, but the observations since then within the fortifications do not show any serious damage. The technical reports will disclose just how much effectiveness can be secured from the various appliances now in use by the navy, some of them being in their experimental stages.

THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS.

Congratulations to be Read to the Crews Off Santiago.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received the following letter, dated July 19, from the Secretary of the Navy, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions recently adopted by the Municipal Assembly:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions of the Municipal Assembly of the Greater City of New York, approved by you on the 12th inst., congratulating the army and navy of the United States on their magnificent victory at Santiago de Cuba on the 3d of July, the same having been forwarded this department by the President.

I thank you in the name of the officers and men of the navy, and I have forwarded these resolutions to the Commander in Chief of the United States naval forces off Santiago, with directions that the same be read at muster to the crews of the vessels under his command.

HIS FAMILY DISAPPEARED.

John Redgate's Wife and Children Left Home Monday.

A peculiar case of disappearance in Brooklyn was reported to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday. Last Monday morning John E. Redgate, a carpenter, living at 489 Herkimer Street, left his home for his place of business. Upon his return in the evening his wife and his two children were missing. Upon seeking information a neighbor said that Mrs. Redgate had left the house during the morning. She said she would be back within an hour. A search for her was made, but no trace could be found. She had not visited any of her relatives or friends.

Mrs. Redgate is twenty-six years old and has been married for six years. The relations between husband and wife have always been pleasant, their friends say, and no disputes or misunderstandings have arisen to cause her to leave home.

Four Spanish Prisoners Escape.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—It was reported at midnight that four of the Spanish prisoners confined at Fort McPherson since the beginning of hostilities with Spain had escaped. The officer in charge of the barracks refuses to either deny or confirm the report, but several enlisted men who come in from the post said the Spaniards had gotten away yesterday and to-night.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STOUGHTON, Mass., July 21.—The plant of the Marion Manufacturing Company at this place was destroyed by fire this forenoon at a loss of $20,000.

COOPERSVILLE, Mich., July 21.—Fire, which started to-day in Cleland's general store from unknown cause, wiped out the business portion of the town. Fifteen buildings were destroyed with most of their contents. Loss over $50,000; insurance about $30,000.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 21.—A fire in the cellar of the Foran Furniture Company's building, on Bank Street, this afternoon, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, resulted in a loss of about $10,000. The fire was confined to the cellar, but the dense smoke penetrated the entire four stories the firm occupies, and caused the heaviest loss. The Day Publishing Company occupies a part of the first and second stories, but its loss will be slight.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:30 A. M.—Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; unknown; no damage.

1:35 P. M.—249 West Twenty-sixth Street; Michael McCann; damage slight.

2:20 P. M.—Second Avenue electric car at Fifteenth Street; damage, $20.

4:00 P. M.—553 West Fifty-seventh Street; unknown; damage, $25.

5:45 P. M.—132 Attorney Street; Samuel Steiter; damage, $25.

5:45 P. M.—Mosholu Avenue and Broadway, in the Bronx; Chris Keese; damage, $250.

6:30 P. M.—339 East Thirty-fourth Street; Vito Stippio; damage slight.

6:45 P. M.—411 Grand Street; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—220 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Daniel Madden; damage, $25.

10:00 P. M.—66 Delancey Street; J. Hamerslagh; damage, $25.

A GENUINE FISH STORY.

The Captain of the Steamer Knight-Errant Tells It—Herring, Mackerel, and Icebergs the Subjects.

Capt. Williams of the British steamer Knight-Errant, that arrived yesterday from Hamburg, told a story of a tremendous shoal of fish through which he passed on his way here.

"Was it a very large shoal of fish, do you ask?" remarked the Captain. "Well, I haven't yet seen the skipper who can swear to having gone through such a one. Why, Sir, the shoal was thirty miles in length, and as many wide. You may believe it or not, but it took us over three hours to get through those fish.

"When we were some ten miles off Sable Island and the sea was quite calm the watch sighted a black mass as far as the eye could reach coming toward us. I ordered the engineer to slow up, and then on looking through the glass I made out that the black mass was composed of fish that were jumping high out of the water. When we came near the fish did not scatter away from the bow. They did not have the time, for they were flying in terror from what we first believed were sharks, but later found to be dogfish. The fish were mostly mackerel and herring that probably had been driven off the Great Banks by the fishing smacks."

The Captain and crew, according to their story, had also an experience with icebergs. On July 16 and 17, while off Cape Race, under sweltering midday weather, a cold wave suddenly came along accompanied by fog. The sailors who theretofore had been trying to cool themselves then began running up and down the deck and slapping their arms together to keep warm, while the stokers who had come up for a breath of air hurried back to their furnaces to warm up. The Captain knew that icebergs were near, and, to use his own words, "soon a beautiful, green, icy mountain loomed up into view. The steamer was steered clear of the iceberg, and then another appeared on the starboard side, and later fourteen more were seen. More than one collision with these frozen masses was averted."

MAY CLOSE THE BELDEN CLUB.

State Excise Department Wants the License Revoked.

Royal S. Scott, counsel for the State Excise Department, applied to Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday to cancel the liquor-tax certificate issued April 29 last to the Belden Club, at 492, 494, and 496 Sixth Avenue, on the ground that the proprietors of the club have, ever since they obtained the license, violated the provisions of the liquor-tax law by selling drink at prohibited hours. Mr. Scott also asked that the club be restrained from disposing of its certificate until the determination of this proceeding.

The Belden Club was formerly the Haymarket, and later on the Newmarket, and was run by Edward B. Corey. The certificate of the Newmarket was revoked by the Supreme Court because of persistent violations of the law. It was also alleged that the club was a resort for disreputable persons.

An application was made to the Commissioner of Excise for a certificate for the Belden Club last April. The Commissioner refused to issue the certificate on the ground that the former one held by the Belden's predecessor had been revoked, and that the new club appeared to be run under the same management and would be conducted in a similar manner. The Supreme Court, however, issued a mandamus compelling the issuance of the license, holding that the Belden Club should be judged by its actions.

Justice McLean took the papers and reserved his decision.

STORM ON STATEN ISLAND.

A Bicycle Shop and a Barn Struck by Lightning and Destroyed.

Staten Island was the centre of a severe electrical storm about 8 o'clock last night. At least a score of trees were struck in different parts of the island. During the height of the storm a bolt struck the bicycle repository at Midland Beach and set it on fire. It is situated in the midst of the thickly built-up portion of the beach. Close by it are several large buildings, including Cable's Hotel, the Richmond Hotel, and the Casino. The fire was fought by the beach employes and extinguished without great damage being done. The striking of the bolt put out the electric lights on the beach, leaving it in darkness.

A barn on the Daniel Pelton estate, at Livingston, was struck and destroyed. Both the Midland and Staten Island electric lines were forced to suspend partially by the storm. On the Staten Island Electric many of the cars along the line had fuses blown out. The Midland fared in the same manner. Five open cars, containing the Staton Island Quartet Club and guests, out for a trolley party, were blocked at St. George throughout the storm. A highly charged wire of the Staten Island Electric fell on New York Avenue, in Clifton, and caused much excitement in the neighborhood.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The wholesale bakery of Harry Wauklin, at Mitchell Street and Green Lane, Roxborough, a suburban section of the city, was struck by lightning to-night and caught fire. The building was almost entirely destroyed, causing a loss of $25,000, partly covered by insurance. During the storm a number of places were struck by lightning and slightly damaged. Several persons were also severely shocked.

ACCIDENT TO THE CETUS.

A Piston Rod Breaks and the Passengers Are Frightened.

The passengers on board the steamer Cetus of the Iron Steamboat line were frightened yesterday afternoon. The boat was off Norton's Point at 4 o'clock, when a piston rod broke, and it at once became unmanageable. The boat was fairly crowded, and when a thunderstorm was seen in the distance many women began to scream.

Fortunately, the steamer Perseus of the same line came along just then and took the Cetus in tow. Confidence was at once restored, and the screams were changed to singing. The boats went up to West Twenty-second Street.

Nassau Electric Road Concessions.

ALBANY, July 21.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day announced its decision granting the application of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company for permission to increase its capital stock from $6,000,000 to $15,000,000. This increase is to be devoted to the retirement, extinguishment, and cancelation of obligations now existing on railroad lines leased and affiliated to the applicant, the payment of a floating debt incurred by the applicant in extensions and improvements of its lines, and, to a lesser degree, to the making of further improvements and extensions.

Two Kentuckians Shot from Ambush.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The Commercial Tribune's special from Barbourville, Ky., says: "John Baker and a colored man were killed yesterday by unknown parties in ambush. Baker was out on bail, and was accompanied by two negroes whom he employed to guard him en route to Manchester. One of the negroes escaped. All persons connected with the White-Howard, or the Garrard-Baker factions, are guarded when they travel.

New York State Building and Loan.

The New York State Building and Loan Association met yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Castleton, St. George, Staten Island. Officers were elected as follows: President—Walter Briggs of Schenectady; First Vice President—Gilbert T. Barnes of Tottenville; Second Vice President—Frank D. Kingsbury of Corning; Third Vice President—Benjamin J. McDonald of Poughkeepsie; Secretary—George W. Peck of Poughkeepsie; Treasurer—Andrew A. Martin of Poughkeepsie.

Haiti Yields to French Demand.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 21.—It is reported here this evening that the Haitien Government has complied with the demand of the French Government for a withdrawal of the decree of expulsion recently issued against Mme. Hermance, a French subject and resident of Port au Prince, who was expelled as a person dangerous to the public security after a conflict with the wife of the President in the Cathedral over the possession of a chair. The decree of expulsion will be annulled, closing the incident.

THE STATE LEADERS MEET

An Important Conference of Democrats at the Hoffman House.

AN UNDERSTANDING REACHED

No Man Unfaithful to Bryanism Will Be Nominated for Governor, a Leader Says—Col. Roosevelt's Boom Grows.

There was an important gathering of Democratic leaders at the Hoffman House yesterday, and a definite understanding was reached regarding the policy of the organization in the coming campaign. The conference continued for the greater part of the day. Those who were there were Senator Murphy, Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee; John B. Stanchfield, James W. Hinkley, William F. Sheehan, Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court, and Asa Bird Gardiner. Mr. Danforth represented Senator Hill, for the latter, although it was thought that he might be here some time during the day, will not arrive until to-night.

It was believed that the State Convention would be held in September, either a few days before or a few days after that of the Republicans, which is to be held about the 15th. This decision was reached as a compromise, as Senator Hill was in favor of a very early convention and Senator Murphy of a very late one. Senator Murphy believed it would be for the best interests of the party not to hold the convention until October. Senator Hill, on the contrary, held to the opinion that the Democrats should blaze the way for the opposing party. The State Committee will meet probably during the second week in August, and the call may be issued in a week or ten days. The convention will be held at Saratoga.

Bryanism Still Lives.

After the conference was over and Senator Murphy had started for his train, the information was given out by one of the leaders who had been present that no man who had been unfaithful to Bryan and the ticket of 1896 would be nominated for Governor. It was further said that the party would make its fight on State issues, of which the new elections law would be the foremost.

The question of indorsing the Chicago platform came up, and it was claimed that a decision had been reached. The claim was that the leaders had practically come to an agreement by which the National platform would be merely mentioned, in as few words as possible, in the State platform.

Col. Gardiner attended the conference with the object of getting the assurance of the support of the State organization in the Tammany movement to contest the constitutionality of the elections law. This assurance was given him very readily. Senator Murphy and Mr. Danforth informed him that the organization would give him all the help it could.

Information was obtained that no candidate had yet secured the pledge of the organization and that the field was an open one. There will be at least twelve candidates for the nomination. Those most prominently mentioned are Mr. Danforth, Supreme Court Justice Titus of Buffalo, Perry Belmont, Frederick Cook of Rochester, John B. Stanchfield, Col. Gardiner, and many others of a large field.

Afraid of Roosevelt.

Senator Murphy and other State leaders consider that the greatest danger to the chances of Democratic success this Fall is the possibility of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor on the Republican ticket. Every day since Col. Roosevelt's name was first mentioned for the nomination he has been more and more widely talked of among the politicians. Local leaders from the country districts who came to see Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach have brought reports regarding enthusiasm among their followers for the Santiago hero as a Gubernatorial nominee. Even Senator Platt himself is said to be worried at the rapid and surprising development of the Roosevelt boom. The Logan Republican Club of the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn, of which Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff is a member, has practically decided to indorse Col. Roosevelt for Governor. At a meeting held last Tuesday night several leading members expressed themselves in favor of this action.

The Lieutenant Governor is hunting in the North Woods, but as soon as he hears what is going on in his stamping ground he is expected to return without loss of time. The First Assembly District of Chautauqua County has also come out for Col. Roosevelt.

The Republican leaders here who at first expressed a great deal of amusement over the suggestion of Col. Roosevelt as a candidate are beginning to show some symptoms of alarm. Jacob Worth said the other day that if the Colonel were ever elected Governor Senator Platt would have as much trouble on his hands as a man with a band of wild Indians to handle, and it was the opinion of a district leader in Manhattan yesterday that with the warrior in the Executive Mansion there would be no Republican organization left inside of three months.

LOGAN CLUB FOR ROOSEVELT.

Brooklyn Organization, However, Does Not Openly Indorse Him.

After great secrecy on the part of the members, it leaked out yesterday that a meeting of the Logan Club, Brooklyn, was held on Tuesday night to take some action as regards the candidacy for Governor next Fall. The Logan Club is one of the strongest political clubs of the Republicans in Brooklyn, and is in the Twenty-second Ward, one of the best residential parts of the city.

It was the intention of the club to openly indorse Theodore Roosevelt for Governor, but after a general discussion and an informal indorsement, it was decided to forego the official action until some time later. Two reasons were given for this move. Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff is a resident of the ward, and it was thought that it would be preferable to delay the indorsement until some other organization or body of Republicans had made an announcement, and then to second the first motion. The other reason was that Mr. Woodruff has been one of the mainstays of the club, and it would be unseemly to oppose any of his schemes so soon in the campaign.

Several members of the club were seen, and they all expressed the same opinion—that to save the Republican Party this Fall the only course that can be adopted is to nominate Roosevelt for Governor. Otherwise, the members claim, the party will undoubtedly suffer defeat in the State election and probably in the city election to follow.

North Dakota Republican Ticket.

FARGO, N. D., July 21.—The Republican State Convention yesterday nominated the following ticket: Governor—F. B. Fancher of Stutteman; Lieutenant Governor—J. M. Devine of Lamoure; Supreme Court Judge—N. C. Young of Pembina; Secretary of State—Fred Falley of Richland; Auditor—A. N. Carlbilom of Sargent; Treasurer—D. W. Driscoll of Walsh; Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. G. Halland; Commissioner of Insurance—G. W. Harrison; Attorney General—John F. Cowan.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.

NEW HAVEN, July 21.—The Democratic State Central Committee of Connecticut held a meeting at Savin Rock, West Haven, to-day and decided to hold the State Convention in Bridgeport one week after the Republican State Convention, the date of which has not been decided. It was also voted not to issue an address or proclamation to voters.

Suicide the Result of a Romance.

COLUMBUS, Mo., July 21.—Mrs. Martha Havens, aged forty-five, wife of a prominent farmer living near Halsville, laid down in a shallow pond to-day and drowned. Two weeks ago her daughter, aged eighteen, refused to marry a young farmer named C. H. Fair on the wedding day, and he committed suicide. His suicide weighed heavily on the mind of Mrs. Havens, resulting in her taking her life.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

ARTILLERYMEN MUSTERED IN.

Thirty-two Men of the New Fifth Battery Now in Service—More Companies for Camp Black.

With the mustering in of thirty-two recruits into the service of the United States as members of the new Fifth Battery of Artillery yesterday, the battery came into official existence. The ceremony took place in the armory of the First Battery, at 344 West Forty-fourth Street, and three non-commissioned officers were placed temporarily in command. They are, Frank J. Connell, First Sergeant, and George Bloomer and Oscar Zschoge, Corporals.

Immediately after the muster-in was accomplished the routine of regular army life began for the men. A guard was assigned, and the recruits at once set about preparing quarters for the night in the armory.

Fifty-seven applicants for enlistment in the Fifth Battery were examined yesterday by Surgeon L. K. Graves, and all but five were passed. In all there are now 144 men on the enrollment lists, and out of these it is fully expected that the necessary 106 men for the battery will be obtained. The applicants will be examined as rapidly as possible, and another batch will be mustered in to-day.

At the Twelfth Regiment Armory Company F of the Two Hundred and First Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States yesterday by Lieut. Irwin of the Fifth United States Artillery. Company M was also to have been mustered in, but owing to some defects in the muster rolls the ceremony was deferred. Company F left shortly afterward for Camp Black, accompanied by Major H. De Witt Hamilton and Lieut. Col. E. P. Cottle of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, who were also mustered in.

At the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Companies D and F of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment were mustered in early in the afternoon and left for Camp Black. Company H will be mustered in to-day.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast yesterday attended a meeting of the State Armory Board, which was held in the Ordnance Building. He said after the meeting was over that only routine business was transacted, and nothing of importance had been done.

SMALLPOX IN KENTUCKY.

More Than 100 Cases Reported—Whole County Quarantined.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21.—The State Board of Health issued a proclamation today placing the whole of Jackson County under rigid quarantine. The board found that there have been more than 100 cases of smallpox in the county.

Congratulations for the Marblehead.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 21.—The voters of this historic town to-night adopted resolutions congratulating Commander McCalla and his men for the glorious achievements of the cruiser Marblehead, named after the town.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

STURTEVANT.—R. A. Clay, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE.—R. B. Morris, Houston, Texas.

IMPERIAL.—C. T. Fargo, Augusta, Ga.; John Duncan, St. Louis.

WINDSOR.—Abner McKinley, Washington; J. Hangwitz, Santos, Brazil.

ASTOR.—S. Ridgway Kennedy, Philadelphia; J. M. Chandler, Providence.

PLAZA.—O. T. Crosby, Washington; E. J. Mossop and R. Frater, Cape Town, South America.

HOFFMAN.—T. J. Logan, Cincinnati; J. F. Gaynor, Fayetteville, N. Y.; I. Appleton, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN.—James L. Atkins, Washington; J. Oliver Finn, Philadelphia; Frank Watson, Montreal; William P. Dewey, Omaha.

MURRAY HILL.—Sawtell Prentice, Chicago; Congressman Charles A. Russell, Connecticut; J. C. Hamilton, New Orleans; Walter T. Phipps, Boston.

WALDORF.—Vice President Garret A. Hobart; Attorney General John W. Griggs; H. McK. Twombley, Newport; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE.—E. B. Craig, State Treasurer of Tennessee; J. J. Richardson, Davenport, Iowa, a member of the Democratic National Committee; the Rev. Dr. Hamilton Cady, Warrensburg, N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. P. Mabee, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, notions and white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Binswanger, M., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Binswanger, woolens; 415 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Bradford, Hulse & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Bradford, upholstery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. K. Taylor, embroideries; 438 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stupp, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks; P. Wardwell, furniture; 2 Walker Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. Birrell, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Dreyfous, E., & Co., Dallas, Texas; E. Dreyfous, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.

Denver Dry Goods Co., Denver, Col.; Miss F. Thompson, ladies and infants' wear; 487 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Erlich, L., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Katz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Evans, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; L. G. Miller, furniture; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Goldsmith, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Grandy, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Grandy, notions, cloaks, and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. A. Godfrey, upholstery goods; 79 Grand Street; Everett House.

Hager & Bro., Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hager, clothing and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hamling, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hickman Bros. & Campbell, Warrensburg, Mo.; L. S. Hickman, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Holt & Co., Burlington, N. C.; J. H. Holt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; A. C. Henderson, domestics; 55 White Street.

Jordan & Booth, Shreeveport, La.; J. H. Jordan, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

King & McLeod, Newport, R. I.; P. King, notions and furnishing goods; 338 Broadway; Everett House.

Mayer & Schmidt, Tyler, Texas; S. Mayer, clothing and millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Meyer, R. H., & Co., Jonesboro, Ark.; R. H. Meyer, dry goods; 311 Church Street.

Neuman & Lyons, Chicago, Ill.; D. Lyon, cloaks; Hotel Gerlach.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Payne, F. A., Boston, Mass., laces and embroideries; Hotel Imperial.

Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; L. B. Taylor, boys' clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Robinson, J. W., Company, The, Los Angeles, Col.; G. G. Mackay, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Rosenthal, C., Las Vegas, New Mexico, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Walker, harness; 43 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shuttleworth, J. A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Shuttleworth, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Specker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; D. B. Foote, furnishing goods; E. M. Rhodes, domestics and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Straus, H., Louisville, Ky.; P. J. Haag, domestics; S. Z. Lorch, cloaks and suits; 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Szold, J., Peoria, Ill., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; B. R. Bunting, notions and furnishing goods; 55 White Street.

Werner, S., & Co., New Orleans, La.; S. Werner, jeans; Sinclair House.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:42	Sun sets	7:30	Moon sets	9:06

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:37	Gov. Isl'd	9:50	H. Gate	11:39
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:43	Gov. Isl'd	9:58	H. Gate	11:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of San Antonio, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Dalecarlia, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 23.		
Abydos, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Athos, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Chester, Queenstown and Southampton	10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ithaka, Mexico, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Santiago	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
MONDAY, JULY 24.		
Old Dominion, Richmond	....	3:00 P. M.
Polycarp, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

"Imitation Is the Sincerest Flattery."

We are pleased to note how shoe dealers both in and out of this city watch and copy our "ads," our shoe styles and our business methods. This imitation is a great compliment to us, for they would not thus follow our example—even to the extent of borrowing the names we give certain styles of shoes—if they did not feel that we were at the front of the retail shoe business.

But let the public and our customers remember that the copy is not the original, and that the best bargains are not to be had at the stores of our imitators, but only at our store.

Men's Tan Russia Calf and Black Kid Shoes,

$3.00 Per Pair.

High and Low Cut.

Our lines of these shoes, in form, quality and variety of style, are the best in the city, and our prices are the lowest.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day. Mails from China and Japan that arrived at Vancouver are due in New York Monday morning, July 25.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 22.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 18.
Blaamanden, Rotterdam, July 1.
Chesapeake, London, July 3.
Excelsior, New Orleans, July 16.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 9.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, July 14.
Syria, Havre, July 10.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

Cymric, Liverpool, July 13.

SUNDAY, JULY 24.

Alexandra, London, July 14.
Aurania, Liverpool, July 16.
Bellucia, St. Lucia, July 17.
La Gascogne, Havre, July 16.
Minnewaska, London, July 14.
Orinoco, Bermuda, July 21.
Therese Heyman, Dunkirk, July 10.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

Cevic, Liverpool, July 15.
Karamania, Gibraltar, July 11.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, July 11.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

Britannia, Gibraltar, July 13.
Masconomo, Sunderland, July 12.
Werkendam, Amsterdam, July 14.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, July 13.
Hannah M. Bell, Gibraltar, July 13.
Pisa, Gibraltar, July 11.

Arrived—Thursday, July 21.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Pietsch, Hamburg July 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Anchored outside the Bar at 1:40 A. M. 22d.

SS Allianca, Skillings, Colon July 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama R. R. S. S. Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:05 A. M.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Owen, Trieste, &c., June 19, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:25 A. M.

SS Crathorne, (Br.,) Lewis, Gibraltar July 2, via Delaware Breakwater 20th, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Harald, (Nor.,) Falsen, Port Maria July 14 and Port Antonio 15th, with fruit and one passenger to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol July 6 and Swansea 9th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Vieria, Lisbon July 1 and Oporto 6th, with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brun. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah July 18, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Saginaw, (Br.,) Staples, Cape Haiti, &c., July 5, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 A. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville July 18 and Charleston 19th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Syria, (Ger., new,) Barends, Hamburg July 7 and Havre 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah July 19, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 21, 10 P. M., light breeze, east, raining; Fire Island, 10 P. M., light breeze, east, clear.

Sailed.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Prinz Regent Luitpold, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) for Hongkong, &c.
SS Strathleven, (Br.,) for Havre, &c.
SS Hindoo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Amyl, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Prins Willem I., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Uto, (Nor.,) for Jacksonville.

Spoken.

Bark Inverneill, (Br.,) Symmers, Havre for New York, was spoken July 2 in lat. 43, lon. 29.

Bark Bertha, (Ger.,) Brunings, Antwerp for New York, was spoken July 16 in lat. 48, lon. 30.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 21.—SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York, arr. at Naples at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:12 P. M. to-day.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Stapledon, (from Montevideo,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Romola, (Br.,) Capt. Ostergard, from New York, arr. at Gloucester July 19.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Cape Clear to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

SS St. Leonards, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, from New York, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, sld. from Marseilles for New York July 19.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Capt. Sanderson, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, from New York, arr. at at Bristol to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from New York for Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, &c., arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Titania, (Br.,) Capt. Grate, sld. from Colombo for New York to-day.

SS Winifreda, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

REMNANT SALE.
SUITS, 14.00
TROUSERS, 4.00
ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth St.

The Wanamaker Store

Store News and Comment

THREE items among the manifold attractions of the store to-day detailed deserve editorial mention.

The sale of

Haviland China At Half Prices

is one of these. Remarkable at any time, peculiar conditions accentuate its importance now.

No china has passed the customs for months; none bid fair to pass for months to come. Retail stocks are far dwindled and show nothing of the new goods. It is a tariff controversy and there is every present probability that the end will be an increase of 25 per cent. in import cost.

Yet here is (or was three days ago) $30,000 worth of *new* Haviland china placed on sale by us at half the present regular retail price. Further comment seems superfluous.

Men's Shoes

At $1.90 that are worth from $2.50 to $4. A sentence that embodies in a dozen words the end, purpose and result of one of the heaviest of the transactions of our shoe store. There were 18,000 pairs. One-half is gone.

The pith of this sale is its timeliness. It comes when there is still an entire season in which to use the tan and russet and chocolate-colored shoes which it offers. The choice presented is exhaustive of the possibilities of the market, including all the toe-shapes of the season, and four of the best leathers known to the trade.

A postscript to this sale lies in the offer of

Women's Low Shoes

at about one-half the prevailing retail figures. The goods offered are neither the finest nor the cheapest made. They are the medium-priced "every-day" shoes; handsome, strong, well finished, well wearing. Regularly selling at $1.75, $2 and $2.50, we mark half of them $1.40 and half of them $1. There is wide choice in style, and all sizes are in stock.

We are glad to believe that the lowest deep in bicycle prices has been sounded in our offering

'97 Model Wheels $15, $16, $18

At the first price we bunch a number of wheels left from last season. We do not feel like advertising the former prices, nor even the makes. By knowing the latter (from the name-plates) you will know the former. The $18 wheel is the Falcon,—the $16 wheel is the Coronet, *'98 model*. Neither needs comment. In any of these there are no 24-in. frames remaining, but there are still opportunities for those who can ride 26-inch men's, or 22 and 24 inch women's.

The Rodman at $20 is still the best bargain we know in a '98 model. We have some men's models left,—women's all gone.

Dollar Shirts for 50c. THESE are the golf-negligee sorts of the same character as those offered at the same price last week. Excellent patterns, and in the lot are many patterns not shown before. You took all we had last week, and wanted more. Here they are. Plump dollar values, every one.

50c. Each.

A Summer Suspender PARTICULARLY made for hot-weather wear,—made to endure the peculiar exactions of that service, and made very light and strong. At 25c. it's a suspender you will snatch at.

Half Price on Madras Ties IMPORTED goods and fine ones,—good patterns, not a lot of "freak" color-combinations, but the neat, effective summery stripes and checks that you admire on others and try to obtain for yourself. Here they are,—4,500 of them at half a fair price,—4 for 25c.

Collars, 50c a Half Dozen IT is evident that we must give more room to these collar sales, and we have prepared it for to-day. No wonder we need it,—these collars at 10c. each and 50c. for six, are equal in every respect of looks and wear to any 25c. collar you ever saw. In fact most people say they wear better. All the shapes are shown that any collar was ever made in for this season.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Serge Suits at $10 SEE them, and you'll instantly concede they're an unusual value. Double or single-breasted sack suits of fine worsted serge, strictly fast color, well tailored and in correct cut. We'll sell just this lot at $10 a suit.

At $3.50 a pair, some fine worsted trousers in neat, stylish patterns,—the kind for which you'd uncomplainingly pay $5.

Other News of Men's Suits THERE'S a lot of 200 sack suits here that should find new owners quickly. Of fancy cheviots and cassimeres; made and trimmed in best manner. They have brought $12, $13.50 and $15. We make a common price—$8.50 each. Cheap enough? 33 to 46 chest measure.

Boys' Sailor Suits AN even 200 of them for boys, 3 to 12 years. They are washable suits of fancy plaid Galateas and white duck linen; all new goods and in the very latest styles. Prices yesterday were $3, $3.50 and $3.75. Choose to-day at $2.50 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Underwear and Half Hose ONE dollar a garment is the price this morning on a quantity of fine French underwear. Prices have been $2 and $2.50. A reduction of one-half and more simply because we're not complete in sizes. That method means quick removal of the stock—that's what we're looking for. These are light-weight lisle thread and balbriggan in effective colorings, excellently made and finely finished.

Some socks at 3 pairs for 50c.—exceptionally good value. They should be 25c. a pair. They're of fine fast black cotton, light weight, with unbleached feet; strong and durable; also in unbleached balbriggan.

Broadway.

Dresses for 100 Little Girls PRETTY, summery dresses, some in plain white lawn, some in colored ginghams and percales;—good little dresses for every-day wear, but pretty enough for any purpose.

All sizes for ages from 4 to 14, and this for a snapper to the story that tells all the rest,—

Reduced from $2.75, $3 and $4 to $1.50 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Bargains in Books. THIS isn't the usual collection of the old, familiar, and not particularly desirable, titles, but, in a great measure, a list of new books. Some you may never have heard about, but it's a carefully picked list, and they are all good books.

Cheap enough, surely,

Eighteen Cents Each

Good cloth binding, good paper, good type. They are really as well gotten up as most 75c. volumes. There are 75 titles in the lot, among them:—

Freaks on the Fells. R. M. Ballantyne
Gavroche. Victor Hugo
French Fairy Tales. De Segur
Katerfelto. G. Whyte Melville
Tales From English History. A. Strickland
Pique. A Tale of English Aristocracy
Evening Amusements. Plauche
Queens of American Society. Mrs. Eliot
Pioneer Women of the West. Mrs. Eliot
Modern Story Teller
Sea and Shore. Hector Malot
King of Conjurors. Houden
Life of the Duchess of Orleans
In the Days of My Youth. A. B. Edwards
Idylls of the King. Tennyson
Daniel Deronda. 2 vols. George Eliot
Waverley. Sir Walter Scott
Guy Mannering. Sir Walter Scott
Nicholas Nickleby. Charles Dickens
Hood's Own and Miscellanies
Hood's Whims and Oddities
Life of William Henry Harrison
Heart of Midlothian. Sir Walter Scott
Anne of Gierstein. Sir Walter Scott

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

PRINCE VICTOR AT NEWPORT.

Entertained by Commodore and Mrs. Gerry on Their Yacht—The Prince's Plans.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—Prince Victor Emmanuel had another very enjoyable time to-day, most pleasant entertainments having been planned by Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, consisting of a sail and luncheon on the steam yacht Electra as far as Bristol, leaving her anchorage at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon. As the Prince boarded the Electra one gun was fired as a salute, and at the same time the Italian ensign was broken out at the fore, which the Prince saluted.

The guests included John J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Spencer, Willing Spencer, Arthur Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wetmore, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. Jones, Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, H. R. Winthrop, Miss Clapp, Miss French, the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, H. R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Eliot Gregory, Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, Miss Schermerhorn, H. R. Taylor, Potter Palmer, Miss Julia Grant, Honore Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Miss Lillian Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Miss Davies, Miss [illegible] Brice, Mr. Lloyd Warren, George H. [illegible], Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, T. F. Cushing, S. N. Ellis, Mrs. L. Odenberg, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Danielson, Judge and Mrs. Gray, Miss Gray, Miss Sibyl Hoffman, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Miss Willing, Mr. Harry Lehr, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. Grafton Cushing, the Right Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Baroness Selliere, John Livermore, Miss Fair, Miss Sands, Mrs. Richard McCreery, Miss Whiting, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, William Stackpole, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

After landing from the Electra the Prince was given to the Golf Club by Willing Spencer.

On Saturday morning the Prince will breakfast with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, lunch with the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew at Gooseberry Island, and in the evening dine with Mrs. Potter Palmer.

On Sunday the Prince will lunch with Cope Whitehouse at his apartments in the Berkeley, and will meet Mrs. Norman R. Whitehouse, who will come from New York expressly to preside at the luncheon. The other guests will be Major Carpaneto, aide de camp of the Prince; Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, Commodore Albert Kautz, Commander John McGowan, Lieut. Commander T. C. McLean, and Lieut. W. McCarthy Little. After the luncheon the party will board the practice torpedo boat Stiletto and sail to the Herreshoffs' works at Bristol, upon the invitation of the Messrs. Herreshoff, whom, by the way, the Prince is anxious to meet.

After this visit is concluded the Prince and his party will proceed to Squantum, where at the Squantum Club the Prince will meet Justice W. W. Douglass of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, and be introduced to the mysteries of a clam dinner.

Sunday evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will entertain at dinner at the De Logerot in honor of the Prince, and on Thursday evening next Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse will entertain in his honor.

The Cavalier G. M. Lecca of Italy will join the Prince to-day.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PHILIPPINE ISSUES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though it may be somewhat premature at this time to discuss with entire earnestness all the problems connected with the prospective territorial expansion of the United States—an almost certain and immense expansion, which I, for one, most firmly and heartily and approvingly anticipate—yet it has been to me both interesting and instructive to read the numerous editorials and contributions on the subject which have recently appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, where it may be safely assumed none of them would have been permitted to appear in the absence of merit; and not only in THE TIMES, but also in other first-class dailies and periodicals wherein matters of great National and international importance are apt to secure and exhibit a fair share of sober and astute ratiocination.

One of the ablest essays specifically affecting the Philippine Islands which I have thus far perused is the leading article in last month's (June's) National Geographic Magazine, written by Col. Frank Frederick Hilder, who resided many years in Calcutta and other parts of the East Indies, and who invariably writes learnedly and pointedly on every theme he discusses. For a practical and comprehensive treatise within moderate limits, touching the actual resources and productions and the highest probable value and utility of those islands soon to come into the possession of the United States, and at the same time wholesomely suggestive of the policy we should pursue in speedily developing their comparatively latent but wonderful wealth, Col. Hilder's dissertation in the premises is, in my opinion, well worthy of general perusal and early and vigorous application.

From the very greatest to the very least of the numerous insular territories here held in view, all must soon become, for their own welfare no less than for the advantage of ourselves, parts and parcels of the United States of America, as much so as Alaska and Delaware or Texas and Rhode Island; and if any European or other power shall be ambitious to acquire so much as a square foot, more or less, of any one of them, that power, acting through the channels of diplomacy, must come to Washington, and there politely ask whether or not the desired domain is for sale on legal or liberal terms of "quid pro quo." In few words, and with absolute plainness and fixedness of purpose, Uncle Sam will then return a respectful reply, and thereupon the tentative negotiations will either follow or be definitely and finally abandoned, according to his own just and wise and patriotic decision; which will probably be in the negative—that is to say, not for sale nor for transfer at any price whatever.

Only in the manner thus briefly outlined can henceforth be obtained a permanent foothold in the Philippine Islands, in the Caroline Islands, in the Marianne Islands, in the Sulu Islands, in the Canary Islands, in the Greater Antilles, in the Lesser Antilles, or in any other still temporarily Spanish island or islet, even though it should be one so small that it would be capable of producing not more than six tiny heads of Darmstadt cabbage convertible into less than half a bushel of Karlsdorf sauerkraut.

Under these circumstances of the war now in progress between the United States and Spain, the early and complete and unconditional conquest from our Castilian antagonist, and the firm and determined retention under American jurisdiction, and the largest possible improvement, of all the outlying lands here indicated, is manifestly a solemn and far-reaching obligation imposed on us by nature and evolution and equity—truly a transcendently significant and sacred obligation, involving the judicious and efficacious application of the broadest and soundest principles of civil liberty and self-government and progressive enlightenment in the interest of various peoples and vast areas of far-distant and dreary regions which are now strenuously struggling to burst asunder from themselves the galling fetters of Spanish dissimulation and injustice and treachery and tyranny and brutality.

To this marvelously and widespread and honorable and uplifting obligation we dare not prove either recreant or dilatory, but must continue to press forward with vigilant alacrity, with invariable prudence, and with unflinching courage, until every island and every islet south of the thirty-third degree of north latitude, whether in the Eastern Hemisphere or in the Western Hemisphere, and now hampered and despoiled and accursed by Spanish misrule, shall under the heaven-born and heaven-blessed and thrice-beautiful and life-ennobling and glory-bringing flag of America emerge into the higher and whiter and brighter and better civilization which is already beginning to loom aloft over the propitious horizon of the twentieth century.

AMERICAN EXPANSIONIST.
New York, July 19, 1898.

THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The trend of civilization is against democracy. However strongly this statement may be controverted, one has to but cast a backward glance at history, however superficial, to find its warrant of truth. Men from the most primitive times as they progressed in mental, moral, and social status, have desired a King, or at the least a central Government vested if not in one person in a limited number of persons, capable at the same time of administering the affairs of the State with precision and certainty, as compared with mere popular rule, and capable also of stern repression of the lawless and rebellious spirit sure to arise where popular discussion remains unbridled and unregulated.

So that from the ancient republics of Greece and Rome, from that mighty empire of the Caesars to the rise of our own Republic, where the liberty of the individual has become a sort of absolutism, time in its flight has but traveled the same road which has led to the autocracy of the Russian Czar, whose dominion increases day by day with unerring certainty, and whose authority brings to the turbulent peoples and tribes placed under his sway the absolute certainty of peace and order, and within certain well defined limits of the law security in their persons and their possessions.

Even in that purest of democracies, where public sentiment and opinion are more quickly felt in the shaping of Governmental affairs than in any other State—the British Empire—its people maintain, and for a purpose other than mere show, a monarchical form of Government, as the best instrument within their knowledge for the successful conduct of their public affairs.

France, with her republic, now past the quarter century mark in age, is, as every student of politics knows, a republic merely in name, and with its omnipotent Chamber, its ever changing Ministers, its subservient judiciary, and its sensational expositions—of regular recurrence—of mendacity and corruption in public life, is perhaps to-day the most dangerous political element in all Europe, if not in the civilized world.

So that for a hundred years the position of the United States of America has been unique among the nations of the world, and from the struggles of their early existence, when, from petty jealousies, from political rivalries, and from a hundred other causes cohesion among the States seemed almost beyond the range of possibility, has sprung a mighty Nation, far from perfect, let us admit, either in its organization or its workings, but one which has grown and grown under the guidance of its own chosen servants until it has reached a condition of material prosperity which challenges the admiration of mankind. Let us not, however, be unconscious of our own faults or of our shortcomings. They are many, and many a costly lesson has been dearly learned by the expenditure of blood and treasure. But on the whole, the good qualities have exceeded the evil; the advances the slips backward, and our condition viewed to-day is not one to cause either regret or alarm, but rather one to encourage a sense of security and of renewed effort.

The war with Spain, which, like many other momentous events, seemed in its conception not of great and vital importance, has brought us, because of our victories—victories which, whatever their consequences, cause the heart to glow with patriotic ardor—face to face with a situation of the gravest import to our country, one never contemplated by the statesmen who founded our Government, or who nurtured it in its infancy, or if they ever considered it, it was to view it only with aversion and abhorrence. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, a long list of the eminent statesmen who were their contemporaries, and who followed after them, while advocating or assenting to the increase and enlargement of our borders by the acquisition of territory adjacent to our own upon this continent, where, as is well known, antagonistic not only to the conquest of foreign territory, but even to alliances with foreign nations, or to any association with their affairs, except that required by ordinary diplomatic intercourse.

The conquest of the Philippines brings the United States to the parting of the ways. There are potent reasons for the annexation of Hawaii which need not be discussed here, and which have been brought into bold relief by the exigencies of the present war. The addition to the Union of Cuba and perhaps even Puerto Rico, as colonies or territories, with a view to ultimate Statehood, might possibly be brought about without doing great violence to the doctrines of the fathers, or to the traditions of our Government; but for the United States to launch out into the Pacific, for this country to become an Asiatic power, with all the complex relations, duties, and demands which this course of action would entail, is to inaugurate an imperial policy, which may lead to great and potent results, or may, on the contrary, bring in its train a score of attendant evils calculated to bring down upon us the most serious consequences. It is a problem to be met squarely, and politics in the baser sense of the term should find no place in its determination. It seems to be conceded that the possession of the Philippines, from a financial standpoint, would be a decided gain, and based upon the revenues heretofore enjoyed by Spain from these islands and the marked increase which would surely occur because of the improved methods employed by the customs administration under Federal authority, it is not improbable that the revenues would be doubled in amount as compared with their present volume. Add to this the certain development of the domestic resources of the islands, a factor at present beyond even approximate computation, and the opening up of these new fields for American capital and American enterprise, and it cannot be denied that the permanent annexation of the Philippines to the United States of America presents to the mind a most brilliant prospect of certain and abundant benefit to the peoples of both countries.

Nor would the government of the islands entail any greater burdens upon the Nation than would the management of the affairs of a like amount of territory nearer to us from a geographical point of view. We are already a country of magnificent distances, and if Alaska gives us little or no trouble, we need give ourselves no concern regarding the successful administration of the Philippines if only a suitable military and naval occupation is assured for the brief time requisite to accustom the population to the sway of the United States rather than that of Spain. That the certainty of order, of peace, and the security of the citizen in his life and property would in a very short time commend itself to the inhabitants of the islands, and in a corresponding measure obviate the necessity of an extensive garrison or a powerful naval force in Pacific waters, is not, we may rest assured, too much to expect from an orderly and forward progress of events, and with this assurance, the assumption as a part of our National territory of these islands ceases to become a bugaboo wherewith to attempt to frighten the conservative American citizen, and seems not to be outside of the ordinary course of events in any particular, but rather a part of the forward movement of nations, in which the United States must inevitably be found if it is to remain in the ranks of powers of the first order.

If, then, democracy is to triumph finally; if it is to show to the world that with absolutism and the milder forms of monarchy it is capable of ruling men of different habits, religions, and modes of life; and the United States is to be the exemplar of this doctrine, then it is submitted the time is ripe for action. It is certain that Spain must part with Cuba and Puerto Rico, the former to become, perhaps, independent under a guarantee of the United States, the latter to be (as indeed Cuba should be), brought ultimately into the Union. With the annexation of Hawaii and the construction of an Isthmian canal the Philippines will cease to be distant from us, and will be at our very doors. The United States will then have entered upon a new career, will have formulated a new policy. If the name "Imperial" gives concern to any timid souls let some ingenious American give it a new name. Should he baptize it with his own, and American is considered too tame or too uncertain a cognomen, it may be called the policy of common sense, of destiny, or if it is preferred, let it remain unnamed until with its certain fruits it is by common consent accepted and declared to be the greatest step forward in the history of this great Nation, whose glorious past gives promise under the guidance of wise and prudent counsels of a still more glorious future to the permanent advantage of all mankind.

HOWARD THOMAS.
Norwich, Conn., July 16, 1898.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Rogers brothers, who have just finished a long series of New York engagements, will take a vacation until called for rehearsal for the new McNally farce, in which they begin a starring tour early in September.

Manager Ben D. Stevens has specially engaged Mark Smith for the rôle of Symon Symonovitz in the production of "The Beggar Student" by the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company at Manhattan Beach Theatre next week.

Edward P. Temple, who recently secured his release from Francis Wilson, will take the stage management of the Castle Square Opera Company's productions at the American Theatre. Mr. Savage has engaged Miss Rose Leighton for his company, and she will be seen in the character impersonations of the various productions.

A revival of Puccini's "La Boheme," which was given its first New York production at Wallack's Theatre during the engagement of the Royal Italian Grand Opera Company, will be heard both in Italian and English during the coming season. The English version will be presented by a company to be controlled by the same parties who had the management of the Italians.

Miss Ethel Marlowe, a protégée of Miss Viola Allen, is cast for the part of Polly Love in "The Christian." She is a daughter of the late Owen Marlowe, who figured very prominently in the part of Talbot Champney in "Our Boys," which was first produced in this country at the Globe Theatre, Boston. Mr. Marlowe was also a member of Laura Keene's Theatre Stock Company and Lester Wallack's company.

Manager Harry Doel Parker will produce in the early part of the approaching season a new farce comedy entitled "A Sure Cure." The cast will have six soubrettes. Miss Carrie Scott will play the part of a tough girl, Miss Anna Caldwell will assume the part of a dashing ingenue, and Miss Eva Tanquay will play the part of a saucy, audacious soubrette. The other principal members of the cast will be Charles Wayne, James P. Smith, A. H. Stevens, and Lee Dougherty.

Charmion, the first of A. H. Chamberlyn's American attractions, sailed for Europe Wednesday on board the Germanic, accompanied by her manager, Melville Stoltz. She goes abroad to appear at the Alhambra, London, on the 1st of August. Mr. Chamberlyn has arranged for her appearance in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, after which she will go to Africa and Australia before returning to this country. Mr. Chamberlyn has also arranged to send to England the company, comprising thirty people, now appearing on the Casino Roof Garden, presenting the original "Cake Walk."

De Wolf Hopper and his company will begin their rehearsals in the Knickerbocker Theatre for the new Sousa opera, "The Charlatan," on Monday next. The opera will receive its first production in Montreal Aug. 29, after which it will be presented for the first time at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Sept. 5 for a five weeks' engagement. The principal members of the cast will comprise Miss Nella Bergen, Miss Alice Judson, Miss Katherine Carlisle, Miss Bouvier, Edmond Stanley, Alfred Klein, George Barnum, Mark Price, and F. G. Cunningham. The scene is laid in Russia, and there are three acts.

Signor Luigi Mancinelli's new opera "Hero and Leander," which was recently presented for the first time as an opera at Covent Garden, and which is to be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, was received very favorably by the English audience and critics. The three principal figures of the cast, Mme. Eames, M. Saléza, and M. Plancon, shared with the composer the honors of the evening. M. Plancon's part in the opera, that of Ariphanes, the amorous High Priest, a rôle quite as prominent as that of the two lovers themselves, was quite favorably received. For it is no less dignified a personage than the Archon of Thrace that makes unholy love to pretty Hero, a damsel who naturally prefers Leander, the youthful winner of the games at the Festival of the Aphrodisium. Leander's "Anacreontic" song, Hero's apostrophe to the seashell, and the love duet which the High Priest stops by creeping behind a statue of Apollo and striking a gong are the chief musical features of the first act. In the second act Hero is made by the jealous Priest to take the vow of perpetual virginity, and Leander is banished to the other side of the Hellespont. This is the Temple scene, redolent of the "augmented second," and of consecutive fifths, and boasting a sacred ballet. The final act is almost exclusively a chorus of sailors heard outside, (and replacing a barcarolle which Boito, who first set his own libretto to music, originally wrote,) a very long soprano solo, in which Hero describes Leander's feat of swimming the Hellespont, and a love duet—in all nearly an hour of music. A storm finally drowns Leander, wrecks the Maiden's Tower, and kills Hero. The Maiden's Tower, by the way, is still standing on the shore of the Bosphorus, but the Turks have become a practical race, and it is now used as a lighthouse.

THE SEAWANHAKA CHOSEN

The 20-Footer Will Represent This Country in Canada for the Cup Contest.

SHE WON LAST TRIAL RACES

Out of Twelve Races in the Last Ten Days the Seawanhaka Carried Off Ten—Akabo Stood No Chance.

As predicted in THE NEW YORK TIMES the little 20-footer Seawanhaka was selected yesterday to represent this country in Canada next month for the small boat championship of the world, and if she does not bring back the Seawanhaka Cup it will not be the fault of her crew.

The trial races were continued off Oyster Bay yesterday, and as on Wednesday, the Seawanhaka won every one of the three sailed. The Akabo simply never stood a chance, and as a matter of fact was beaten in two out of the three races by the Cicada. Out of twelve races sailed in the last ten days the Seawanhaka won ten, and in one of the races she lost she broke down when ahead.

Yesterday's races were sailed over a four-mile triangular course in a wind which ranged from the lightest zephyr to a whole-sail breeze.

The preparatory signal sounded at 1:15:00, the wind in the meantime having come out light from the northeast. At 1:20:00 the boats were sent away, with Cicada and Seawanhaka together, almost with the whistle, the latter to windward and the Akabo nearly two lengths away in the wake of the Seawanhaka. All were close hauled on the starboard tack and footing very fast in the light air.

Akabo Loses Position.

Immediately after crossing the Akabo went about to port, followed by the others. This brought the Seawanhaka broad on the weather beam of the Akabo, with the Cicada, which had been trimmed in too close, and as a consequence lost headway, some distance in the rear. The Akabo lost her position soon after going about, apparently being unable to go to windward with the others, and was in last place when turning the mark boat off Lloyd's Neck. Sheets were eased away and ballooners sent up for the second leg, which was a broad reach with booms to port to the outer mark. When about half way over the Cicada passed the Seawanhaka to windward and ran into the lead. Her advantage was short, however, and the last-named boat turned the outer mark with a good lead. The Cicada was second and Akabo, practically out of the race, was a bad last. The last leg was a close reach, and there was no material difference in the relative positions of the contestants.

The Second Race.

The wind fell considerably by the time the second race was started, and Cicada drifted across the line in the lead with Akabo half a length away and to windward, and Seawanhaka, for the first time, last. All crossed on the starboard tack, but within two minutes afterward there was a dead calm, and the boats drifted about until the new wind, which had been observed in the harbor, came out from the southwest. The Crane boat was the first to feel it, and with sheets eased off a trifle on the starboard tack they laid the course for the Lloyd's Neck markboat, around which they jybed with Seawanhaka in the lead and Akabo in second place. The second leg was a broad reach on the port tack, and Cicada assumed the lead owing to a luffing match between Huntington and Crane.

Cicada led at the outer mark about fifty feet in advance of Akabo, and the Seawanhaka bringing up the rear. The last leg was a beat, and Seawanhaka finally won by a small margin.

The Third Race.

The third race was started, after a short delay, and Seawanhaka got the best of the start, with Akabo second, close up on her lee quarter and coming with a good full. The Cicada was last, two lengths away. Akabo and Seawanhaka at once began to luff, but Cicada held a true course for the Lloyd's Point markboat, and jibed around it in the lead. Akabo was next, and Seawanhaka, which had rather the worst of the luffing match, was last. They jibed around the markboat, and, with the freshening breeze just forward of the beam, they reached for the outer mark. Akabo was sailing very fast, and ran into the lead before the outer mark was reached, passing Cicada to windward.

In the beat to the home mark Crane, on the Seawanhaka, split tacks with the Akabo and Cicada, and outfooted both of them, eventually winning in handsome style.

Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—START, 1:20 P. M.

Boat.	First Mark. H.M.S.	Second Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Seawanhaka	1:49:09	2:11:47	2:26:41	1:06:41
Cicada	1:50:55	2:12:00	2:28:35	1:08:35
Akabo	1:52:46	2:16:45	2:31:50	1:11:50

Seawanhaka beat Cicada 1:54 and Akabo 5:09. In the beat to first mark Seawanhaka beat Cicada 1:46 and Akabo 3:37. Broad reach to outer mark, Cicada beat Seawanhaka 1:33 and Akabo 2:34. In beat to home mark Seawanhaka beat Akabo 0:11 and Cicado 1:41.

SECOND RACE.—START, 2:45 P. M.

Boat.	First Mark. H.M.S.	Second Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Seawanhaka	3:01:41	3:19:42	3:48:02	1:03:02
Cicada	3:02:13	3:19:25	3:48:46	1:03:46
Akabo	3:01:50	3:19:34	3:48:31	1:03:31

Seawanhaka beat Akabo 29 seconds and Cicada 44 seconds. In reach to first mark Seawanhaka beat Akabo 9 seconds and Cicada 32 seconds. In the broad reach to second mark Cicada beat Akabo 32 seconds and Seawanhaka 49 seconds. In the beat to home mark Seawanhaka beat Akabo 37 seconds and Cicada 1 minute 1 second.

THIRD RACE.—START, 3:55 P. M.

Boat.	First Mark. H.M.S.	Second Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Seawanhaka	4:07:28	4:24:47	4:53:04	58:04
Cicada	4:07:09	4:24:20	4:53:14	58:19
Akabo	4:07:12	4:24:04	4:54:12	59:12

Seawanhaka beat Cicada 15 seconds and Akabo 1 minute 8 seconds. In the reach to the first mark the Cicada beat Akabo 3 seconds and the Seawanhaka 19 seconds. In the broad reach to the second mark Akabo beat Cicada 19 seconds and Seawanhaka 27 seconds. In the beat to the home mark the Seawanhaka beat Cicada 37 seconds and Akabo 1 minute 51 seconds.

In the three races sailed the Seawanhaka beat Cicada 2 minutes 52 seconds and the Akabo 6 minutes 46 seconds.

N. Y. YACHT CLUB MEETING.

Admiral Dewey and Other Naval Officers Elected Members.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan presided over the meeting of the New York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's Beaver Street hostelry. Beyond the election of a number of new members little business of importance was transacted, except that leave of absence was granted John Hyslop, measurer of the club, to make a trip to Europe, and the appointment of H. C. Wintringham to fill his place temporarily.

A number of naval officers were elected, including Rear Admiral Dewey, who was proposed for honorary membership by Commodore Morgan. The other officers of the navy elected included Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, formerly in command of the ill-fated Maine and now of the St. Paul; Lieut. James C. Gilmore, one of the St. Paul's navigating officers; W. V. N. Powelson, United States Navy, the expert on the sinking of the Maine; Ensign C. S. Bookwalter of the St. Paul, and George B. Wilson, United States Navy.

Mrs. Bessie Pardee Van Wickle, the owner of the steam yacht Marjorie, was elected a flag member. The other new members included A. Bleecker Banks, Joseph S. Fay, Jr., John D. Crimmins, Jr., Seymour J. Hyde, William P. Eno, J. C. Rhodes, Reginald Brooks, Thomas Hugh Kelly, and Frederic R. Coudert.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

RACING IN MANY PLACES.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 21.—Racing results to-day at the Grosse Point track:

2:24 Class, Pacing.—Chamber of Commerce Stakes, $5,000.

Split Silk, ch. m., by Bourbon Wilkes-Neenie Etticoat, (D. Wilson)	5	7	7	1	1	1
Exploit, g. h., (Nethaway)	4	1	1	3	3	2
Lady of the Manor, ch. m., (Geers)	1	6	4	2	2	3
The Swift, ch. m., (Stannard)	2	3	5	6	4	ro.
Happy Tom, b. g., (Staton)	6	4	6	4	5	ro.
Donnagh, b. h., (McCleary)	3	5	2	5	dr.	
Arlington, b. g., (W. O'Neill)	3	2	3	7	dr.	
Merritt Wilkes, b. g., (Bever)	7	8	8	8	dr.	
Fred T. Moran, g. h., (McLaughlin)	dis.					

Time—2:09¼; 2:08½; 2:11½; 2:09½; 2:10¾; 2:12¾.

2:19 Class, Trotting.—Hotel Cadillac Stakes, $2,500.

Stambouiette, b. h., by Stamboul-Lady Escott, (Vanbokelen)	1	1	1
Gayton, b. h., (Kelly)	2	2	2
Mamie T., b. m., (McCarthy)	3	4	3
Bowery Belle, blk. m., (Lapham)	4	3	4
Altona, b. m., (Welty)	5	5	5

Time—2:14; 2:14¼; 2:13¼.

2:09 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $2,000.

Searchlight, br. h., by Darknight-Nora Mapes, (Keating)	1	1	1
Sally Toler, b. m., (Hussy)	3	2	4
Nicol B., b. h., (McLaughlin)	8	3	2
Milton, S., b. h., (Powell)	2	6	9
Earlmont, b. h., (D. Wilson)	9	4	8
Joe He, ch. g., (West)	4	8	5
Satin Slippers, blk. m., (Curtis)	5	5	3
Bright Light, br. m., (Bowne)	6	7	6
Quadriga, ch. g., (Miller)	7	9	7
Nora L., b. m., (Hutchins)	dis.		

Time—2:07¾; 2:07¾; 2:08¼.

At Combination Park, Boston.

BOSTON, July 21.—After two heats had been run off in both races at Combination Park to-day a rainstorm deluged the track, necessitating a postponement until to-morrow. Summary:

2:28 Class Trot.—Purse $500, (unfinished.)

Ladd, b. g., by Independence, (McDonald)	1	1
Etna Simmons, blk. m., (Shannon)	3	2
Boy K., b. g., (Don)	2	4
Miss Jefferson, br. m., (Nevins)	4	3
Michael Strogoff, (Holmes)	5	5
Knora, b. m., (Skinner)	6	7
Malagea, blk. g., (Trout)	9	6
Nellie C., ch. m., (Clark)	7	8
Ibsen, b. g., (Barnard)	8	10
Gen. Robinson, blk. s., (P. Collins)	11	9
Trial, b. g., (Dodge)	10	11

Time—2:21¼; 2:19¼.

2:11 Class, Pace.—Purse $500, (unfinished.)

Peter Turney, g. s., by Dick Hunter, (Gillespie)	1	1
Jimmie B., b. g., (Lawrence)	3	2
Maggie, b. m., (Gardner)	2	4
George G., g. g., (Timothy)	4	3
Fleetfoot, ch. m., (Folsom)	6	5
B. B., rn. g., (Shillinglaw)	5	dis.

Time—2:16¼; 2:16.

At Holyoke, Mass.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 21.—About 1,200 people attended the closing day of the Springdale Park meet. Summary:

2:24 Class, purse $200.

Robert W., b. g.	4	1	1	6	1
Picquante, br. m.	3	6	2	1	5
Ed Valentine, b. g.	1	3	6	5	6
Coaster, b. g.	6	2	3	3	3
Special Boy, ch. g.	2	4	4	2	4
Cruikshank, b. g.	5	5	5	4	2

Time—2:21; 2:20; 2:20¾; 2:25¼; 2:28.

2:22 Class; purse $250.

Colleen, ch. m.	1	1	1
Inta, b. m.	2	2	3
John W., b. g.	9	3	2
Mary Holly, b. m.	3	4	4
Bob Grant, ch. g.	4	5	5
Onata, b. g.	5	6	6
Queen of Salem, b. m.	6	8	8
Shakespeare, b. g.	7	7	7
Van Alstyne, ch. g.	8	10dr.	
Azmont, b. g.	10	9dr.	

Time—2:17¾; 2:17¾; 2:18.

2:14 class, purse $400, (unfinished.)

Diversion, b. m.	2	2	1
Joe Nelson, b. g.	4	1	3
Baby Strathmore, b. m.	1	4	4
Quick Turn, ch. s.	3	5	2
Gesner, ch. g.	5	3	5

Time—2:17¼; 2:17¼; 2:18.

At Providence.

PROVIDENCE, July 21.—Rain prevented the finishing of the 2:23 class at Hill's Grove to-day. The 2:20 class was captured by Rosa Wilkes in three straight heats. Summary:

2:20 Class, Trot or Pace.—Purse $200.

Rosa Wilkes, blk. m., by Alguin, (Sullivan)	1	1	1
George Cormal, b. g., (Fulton)	3	2	4
Duchess, b. m., (Heath)	2	3	6
Gold Wings, ch. m., (Canley)	5	4	2
David H., b. g., (Holmes)	4	7	3
Herreshoff, br. g., (Cruthers)	6	5	7
Fox Boy, b. g., (Gardiner)	6	7	5

Time—2:27½; 2:25½; 2:27½.

At Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 21.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

First Race, 2:34 Class, Pacing.—Purse $300. Alla Wood won, Mollie B. second, and Lena third. Best time—2:22½.

Second Race, 2:22 Class, Trotting.—Purse $300. Joe Mark won, David G. second, and Karnock third. Best time—2:17½.

Third Race, 2:20 Class, Pacing, (Unfinished.)—Purse $300. Ida Mont, Charlie Temple, and Lady Intrique each took a heat. Best time—2:19½.

At Troy.

TROY, July 21.—The third day's races at Rensselaer Park were witnessed by a large crowd. Summaries:

2:18 Class, Trotting; Purse $400.

Big Timber, b. s., (Earing)	4	2	2	1	1	1
Kate McCracken, b. m., (Smith)	1	1	1	2	4	2
Legene, b. s., (Sheeley)	2	1	4	3	2	3
G. H. F., b. g., (Ronick)	6	3	5	4	dr.	
Cling, blk. g., (Titlow)	3	5	3	5	dr.	
Othello, blk. g., (Ryan)	5	6	6	6	3dr.	

Time—2:18¼; 2:16; 2:12½; 2:15¼; 2:16½; 2:16.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Annie L. Riburn, b. m., (Wadsworth)	1	5	2	8	5	2	1	1
Uncle Sam, b. g., (Van Valkenburg)	5	6	5	1	2	1	4	4
Cinder Alcyoner, b. g., (Halstead)	2	2	4	6	1	4	2	2
King Chimes, b. g., (Davis)	7	3	1	2	6	3	3	3
Free Silver, ro. s., (Arnold)	3	4	3	4	4	dr.		
N. T. B., br. g., (Schierk)	14	7	8	7	6	dr.		
Major, b. g., (Swan)	12	11	7	5	dr.			
Bon E., b. m., (Height)	13	8	10	8	dr.			
May Wilkes, b. m., (Cahall)	6	14	6	dr.				
Sedain, b. m., (Schultz)	10	12	9	dr.				
A. H. F., b. h., (Stearns)	8	9	11	dr.				
Cabrillo, b. g., (Bentley)	4	1	dis.					
Deaver, blk. g., (Williams)	9	13	dr.					
Clyde Wilkes, b. g., (Rail)	11	10	dr.					

Time—2:18¼; 2:16½; 2:17½; 2:20½; 2:19¼; 2:22¾; 2:22½; 2:25.

2:19 class, trotting, purse $400.

Corie McGregor, (Hill)	5	1	1	2
L. '96, b. g., (Cummings)	7	7	2	1
Midway Prince, blk. s., (Sheeley)	1	3	3	3
Pearl J., b. m., (Carmichael)	2	2	8	4
Dan Wilkes, g. g., (Leary)	4	4	4	5
Admire, br. m., (Hutton)	8	5	5	7
Elial T., (French)	11	6	7	6
Holly Woodnut, b. s., (Height)	10	10	10	8
Bird Eye, s. s., (Burns)	9	8	6	dr
Bright Light, br. g., (Kerrick)	6	11	11	dr
Miss Patchen, b. m., (Riles)	12	9	9	dr
Dresch, b. g., (Snyder)	6	dr		

Time—2:17¼; 2:18¼; 2:18¾; 2:18¼.

Western Tennis Tournament.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Following are to-day's summaries in the Western championship tennis tourney at the Kenwood Country Club grounds:

Singles.—Fourth round. Everts Wrenn defeated E. P. Fischer, 7—5, 6—1.

George K. Belden defeated W. I. Myers, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1.

J. D. Forbes defeated T. N. Jayne, 6—2, 6—4.

W. S. Bond defeated H. Ward, 6—2, 6—3.

Doubles.—Semi-finals. Ward and Davis defeated Belden and Jayne, 10—8, 6—3, 6—3.

Consolations.—Singles. Munday defeated Beard, 6—1, 6—2.

Turner defeated Brightty, 6—1, 6—0.

Mundy defeated W. C. Snow, 6—2, 6—4.

Coleman defeated Van Inwagen, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

West defeated Peters, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles.—Roche and Champdin defeated Patten and Hobbs 8—6, 4—6, 6—4.

Lord and Hazelhurst won from Parker and Michelson by default.

Ashcroft and Paulsen defeated Beckwith and Van Inwagen 6—0, 6—3.

Lord and Hazelhurst defeated Ferguson and Ernst 6—3, 6—1.

Candee and McKenzie defeated Ashcroft and Paulsen 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Bailey and Davenport defeated Magee and Oldberg 6—3, 7—9, 6—3.

A BRITISH STEAMER CAPTURED.

The Newfoundland with Supplies, Headed for Cienfuegos, Taken by the Mayflower.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 21—9:50 A. M.—The British steamer Newfoundland, loaded with food supplies, was captured by the Mayflower on Tuesday, off Cienfuegos, into which harbor she was heading. Two blank shots across her bows brought her to, and the Mayflower put a prize crew on board of her and sent her into Charleston, S. C. The Newfoundland left Halifax, N. S., on July 9.

The Mayflower has on board five Cubans, who were picked up at various times by the ships of the blockading fleet. They had fled from Havana and other Cuban ports to escape starvation, as the condition of affairs ashore in Cuba grows worse daily.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 21.—It is stated on good authority that the steamship Newfoundland was loaded in the interests of the Spanish Government. She was chartered by a Montreal firm, and an agent of the house came here and cleared the ship. Her cargo is valued at $30,360.

Politicians Visit Camp Voorhees.

SEA GIRT, July 21.—Hudson County politicians by the score, led by Robert Davis, flocked to Camp Voorhees to-day and paid their respects to Col. Smith and the volunteers composing the six companies from Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bayonne. In the party were Mayor Hoos, who brought down a big load of delicacies.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT BISLEY.

Interest in the Various Contests Increases, and the Canadian Marksman Are Cordially Congratulated.

LONDON, July 21.—There were 300 men whose scores in the first stage of the competition at Bisley for the Queen's Prize entitled them to compete in the second stage, during which they had 10 shots at 500 yards and 15 shots at 600 yards. They shot off the 500 yards this morning.

Simpson, the private of the Fourth Manchester Regiment, who tied yesterday with Sergt. Morrison of the Fifth Lanarkshire Regiment at 101 points for the Queen's Bronze Medal, won that trophy yesterday afternoon, with a total of 14 points in 3 rounds at 150 yards, both men breaking the records, and heads the list with ten bull's-eyes. The following were the scores of the Canadians: Swain, 49; Simpson, 47; Davidson, 47; Robertson, 47; Lieut. Smith, 47; Gilchrist, 46; Ross, 46; Blair, 46; Forbes, 45; Hayhurst, 44; Broadhurst, 44, and Armstrong, 44.

At the close of the second stage of the Queen's prize, Lieut. Fletcher of the Second Liverpool Regiment and Sergt. Barrett of the Second Norfolk Regiment had tied for the silver medal, with aggregates of 214 for the four distances. The Canadian aggregates were: Brodhurst, 209; Simpson, 209; Ross, 206; Hayhurst, 205; Blair, 205; Swaine, 203; Lieut. Smith, 203; Davidson, 200; Gilchrist, 198; Forbes, 198; Armstrong, 196; Robertson, 191.

The final stage of the Queen's prize will be decided on Saturday.

In the "Gregory" competition, seven shots at 200 yards, standing, the Canadian, Ross, won first prize, with a score of 34. Other Canadian competitors scored as follows: Forbes, 32; Robertson, 32, and Blair, 31. They won £1 each.

In the competition for The Daily Graphic Cup, seven shots, at 200 yards, kneeling, Private Ward of the First Devonshire Regiment, won the trophy. The best Canadian scores were: Blair, 34; Ross, 34; Broadhurst, 33; Armstrong, 33; Simpson, 33; Smith, 33; Crooks, 32; Hutcheson, 32; Robertson, 32; Spencer, 32, and Swain, 32.

Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the forces; Lord Kingsburgh, Sir Henry Fletcher, and many distinguished Canadians attended the presentation to-day by the Canadian Club of a competition cup to the Canadian Bisley team in camp. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, in presenting the cup, said the Canadian Club desired to show its appreciation of what was being done by the soldiers and citizens of Canada in coming to England to compete with the imperial forces.

Lieut. Col. Cooke, the officer in charge of the Canadian team, in responding, said the kind treatment the Canadian riflemen had received among strangers here would never be effaced from their hearts.

ARDLAMONT MURDER MYSTERY.

The Case Revived by the Trial of Alfred J. Monson.

LONDON, July 21.—Alfred J. Monson of Ardlamont murder mystery notoriety, who was arrested on July 1, was committed for trial to-day, charged with insurance frauds. Monson is also suing his wife for divorce, alleging the co-respondent is Cecil Hambrough, for whose murder Monson was tried in 1893, the proceedings ending in a verdict of "not proven."

The Ardlamont murder mystery was the chief court sensation in England in the year 1891, and presented some remarkable features. Alfred John Monson, who is about thirty-eight years of age, was at one time a favorite in London society. He is the grandson of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson, fifth son of the second Lord Monson. He was graduated at Oxford, and eventually became a tutor to Cecil Hambrough, a wealthy young man, whose life was insured for $100,000 in Mrs. Monson's favor, as security to a debt due to her husband. Monson and Hambrough leased a shooting box at Ardlamont, Scotland, and shortly after their arrival at Ardlamont, in August, 1893, Hambrough went out in a boat with Monson, and from some inexplicable cause the boat sank, but its occupants got safely ashore. The next morning Hambrough went out rabbit shooting, and lost his life by receiving a charge of shot in his head. Monson was arrested, and the trial, one of the most sensational on record, last ten days in Edinburgh, and resulted in the Scotch verdict of "not proven."

PORTUGAL GETTING NERVOUS.

LONDON, July 21.—Dispatches filed at Lisbon, Portugal, on July 18, but which were suppressed by the censor, say that owing to the suspension of the Constitution in Spain the Portuguese Government has ordered reinforcements of troops to be dispatched to the frontier, fearing Spanish uprisings and the entry of revolutionists into Portuguese territory, as has been the case in the past.

The Prince of Wales's Injuries.

LONDON, July 21.—The British Medical Journal to-day, after giving a technical description of the injury to the left knee of the Prince of Wales, adds that to-day's examination showed him to be in a considerably improved condition. The patient, otherwise, is in very satisfactory health, and no operation will be necessary.

The New Regent of Brunswick.

BERLIN, July 21.—The Kleines Journal says Prince Adolphe of Schaumberg-Lippe, the brother-in-law of Emperor William of Germany, has been designated to succeed Prince Albrecht, who desired to retire from the Regency of Brunswick.

BOURGOGNE'S VICTIMS AFLOAT.

Captain of a Steamer Reports Having Seen Two Hundred Bodies.

CHESTER, Penn., July 21.—The British tank steamer Oilfields, which arrived here to-day from Shields, England, reports having passed a large number of bodies of persons while off the Newfoundland Banks a few days ago. Capt. Shawyer stated that there were fully 200, and he supposed them to be some of the victims of the La Bourgogne disaster.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

G. A. White is appointed Paymaster's Clerk on the Glacier.

Lieut. F. H. Sherman is detached from command of the Passaic and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Commander S. W. Nichols, retired, is detached as assistant to the Chief of the Auxiliary Naval Force from the First District of Portland, Me., and ordered to continue his other duties.

Lieut. Commander J. M. Hawley is ordered to return to Washington and resume his duties in the Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson is ordered to return and resume his duties on the Marblehead.

Gunner C. Cronin is ordered to delay his return to the Washington Navy Yard until able to travel.

Lieut. Commander H. Vail, retired, is ordered to remain on duty at the recruiting rendezvous at Chicago.

George W. Phillip is appointed acting gunner on board the Talbot.

Francis E. Schuster is appointed acting boatswain on the Gwin.

Samuel Chiles is appointed acting gunner on the Dolphin.

Ensigns Lewis F. Burroughs, Charles E. Lawton, and M. W. Hall are detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Manhattan.

Lieut. Gardner I. Jones is detached from the Lehigh and ordered to command the Jason.

Assistant Paymaster William N. Bell is ordered to the Leyden.

Lieut. Robert J. Beach is ordered in charge of the Auxiliary Naval Force for the First District at Portland, Me.

Naval Cadet J. P. Gridley is ordered to the St. Paul.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles F. Peckham is detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Manhattan.

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SPAIN'S COMIC OPERA ARMY

Scenes in Manila a Month After Dewey's Victory Suggestive of a Military Burlesque.

TRAGIC SIDE TO THE PICTURE

Untrained, Unclad Schoolboys Sent Out to Face the Insurgents—Falstaff Officers Snore on Barroom Benches.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

MANILA, May 29.—The British gunboat Swift arrived here a few days ago from Hongkong with mails, which, it was thought, the American naval commander, Rear Admiral Dewey, might not allow to pass, for fear of a technical breach of the blockade, but he said, laughingly:

"A lot of dispatches from America, congratulating us on our success, arrived by the last boat, and accidentally went ashore to the Spanish Admiral. He sent them to me through the British Consul so politely that I think I can do nothing less than let the Spanish mails go through."

So all the mails went ashore, and a perfect godsend they were to the poor blockaded Manila residents. People who have to work for a living have to attend to their business in war times as best they can, and there are business firms with immense interests at stake, all depending on mail advices now that the telegraph cables are cut. For a few days the Iloilo cable was used, messages being forwarded thence by boat to Labuan, but that did not last long, for the Americans found out that the Spaniards were communicating with their home Government on war matters, and so they had to apply the closure.

Admiral Dewey was most courteous and obliging. He readily gave permission to visit the arsenal at Cavite, where, however, there was not much to be seen of interest. Cavite is on a low sandy spit about eight miles from Manila, as the crow flies, but nearly thirty miles round by road, as there is a broad, shallow bay intervening, and the shores are very swampy for some distance inland.

Spaniards' Bloody Mistake.

The Cavite Peninsula points in the direction of Manila, and is joined to the mainland by a low, narrow isthmus, where, during last year's rebellion, two bodies of Spanish troops met and mistook each other for rebels, and practically annihilated each other, over 1,000 of the soldiers losing their lives through the blunder. The country is covered with trees down to the water's edge, and the troops could not see who were firing at them. At the end of the peninsula are two points, a large one outside named Sangley, and a smaller one, Cavite proper, on the inner side, jutting out between the upper and lower parts of Cavite Bay. On Sangley Point is the slipway for repairing ships, and a small battery of two Krupp 15-centimeter guns. At Cavite Arsenal several of the very oldest type of Armstrong muzzle-loading 6-inch guns are mounted, apparently for ornament, with symmetrical mounds of round shot alongside. In the arsenal inclosure are buildings of the usual sort, machine sheds, ammunition stores, &c.

When the arsenal was started, about thirty years ago, a well-known Manila merchant (now deceased) obtained a handsome contract to supply iron bars, tees, angles, and so on, at a handsome profit, which should have figured out at $50,000 net; say, 10,000 piculs at a price which left him $5 profit per picul. Anyhow, whatever may have been the exact figure, he managed to increase his gains to $800,000, just sixteen times as much, by the simple expedient of altering the order into tons instead of piculs, leaving the price in piculs. Soon it was noticed that an inordinately large quantity of iron was being landed at the arsenal, and it was found that he had been authorised to supply only the smaller amount, but he hurried away to Madrid, engaged the best lawyer, (who also happened just then to be an influential Cabinet Minister,) and his claim was upheld. That is how the arsenal came to be burdened with shiploads of useless iron and, worse still, traditions of jobbery from the commencement. The stacks of iron are still to be seen there unmoved by the bombardment and looting which they did so much to facilitate.

Arsenal Machinery Proves Useful.

There is not much to be seen in the arsenal now. The engine shop is kept in good order by the Americans. It is small, but quite useful. The machinery mostly bears the names of English makers, and has been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. All the rest, magazines, officers' quarters, hospital, and barracks, had been looted and relooted, first by the Spaniards on withdrawing, then by the rebels. Here and there the buildings show a great devastating shot hole, through and through walls and floors, a big pit dug in the earth at one end, corresponding to a huge gap in the roof and rafters at the other end of a building. But there was very little shelling of the place. The Sangley Point Battery, of course, was heavily bombarded, and its magazine was blown up, but Cavite Point was almost left alone.

The Spanish ships in the bay, however, tell a pitiful and terrible tale. The poor old Castilla is the worst, though she shows the least, for she is now almost entirely submerged. She was a wooden cruiser, and all her woodwork burned to the water's edge, leaving only the metal skeleton, the ribs and frames, funnels, ventilators, ash-hoists, and gun-shields, battered, perforated in a thousand spots and hammered and twisted out of position and almost out of all recognition. She is a terrible testimony to the destructiveness of modern weapons, well handled. Well handled—that is the point, for she has yet guns on board that might have done as much to the ships of the United States squadron instead of allowing them to proudly show their paint unscratched.

Castilla Literally Shot to Pieces.

The Castilla's funnels must have been struck some hundreds of times, and that simply indicates that the vessel was simply swept from stem to stern. But she never hit an American funnel. Judging from the shotholes, large and small, on the visible ironwork of the Castilla, there must have been hardly a square foot of her entire hull unhit. It is hideous. It is the most shocking object lesson that the friends of peace could possibly adduce—to picture a number of men and boys cooped up for two hours on a floating target, to be shot to bits with large and small projectiles, mangling, mutilating, and murdering mercilessly.

The blame in this case is with the foolhardy Spaniards, who well knew their ships had not been kept in fighting order. The Castilla was so old that when she had perforce to venture out of Manila Bay to go only thirty miles to Subic, the working of the propeller shaft in the tube started the timbers, and she leaked too fast for the pumps to keep her afloat. She had to be gently beached at Subic until the leaky tunnel and timbers could be patched up with cement. When her guns were fired she again started to fill with water. It was an enormity, a crime, ever to put such a vessel in the fighting line. To make men fight in such a coffin-ship was simply diabolical.

The Reina Cristina is less submerged, less burned, but shows more battering. Of her bridge only the starboard supports and a foot or two of the bridge itself remain, the rest was evidently blown to atoms with all who stood there by a shell which went on and struck the funnel near the base and apparently exploded inside. The bursting may have commenced when the shell struck the bridge, but the velocity of the projectile carried it into the funnel as if intact. The explosion inside the funnel must have wrought dreadful havoc in the engine room, for, besides the fragments of shell and wreckage flying about, the atmospheric effect of the shell exploding would be to explode the boilers almost of a certainty.

Manila a Doomed City.

It is thought that unless peace is signed without further delay Manila is a doomed city, for the insurgents are closing in rapidly, and the city could no more survive a big battle than a house of cards would withstand a typhoon. Even if the strength and skill of the defenders be commensurate with their valor and patriotism, even if all attacks be repulsed, still the struggle must mean a terrible loss, if not total ruin to Manila itself. Here is a rich seaport, a metropolis almost as large as Liverpool, the majority of the buildings are of a highly inflammable type, fires are frequent in ordinary times, and a very little shelling would burn the whole city to the ground. Here is a population of a quarter of a million hot-blooded Malays ordinarily indolent, but [illegible] excitable on occasion, and capable of anything at such a time as the storming of the city by their kinsmen under the insurgent flag. Neither the place nor the people can go through a week of what Paris had to endure for six weeks. Yet the Spaniards are as desperately unyielding as the French were in 1870, as confident in their unavailing valor, as ignorant of the irresistible forces they defy. The Spaniards still blindly hope for victory in the face of a fleet which can at any moment reduce the capital to ruins while the defenders of the city are utterly powerless to touch the ships.

"Our troops have plenty of courage and plenty of arms and ammunition; nobody can ever take the city."

So they laugh at the danger and scowl at the foreigners. When will the blow fall, and how? Every day and all day there is an exodus from the city, stimulated every few days by some new scare. Large, clumsy river boats, towed by steam launches or poled by natives, swarm up river, conveying families and goods, and come down again for more. Every road leading out of the city is thronged day after day with similar traffic, until the roads are one by one declared unsafe beyond stated points on account of the insurgents.

Battle Caused a Stampede.

The battle on the 1st of May created a great stampede, and for two or three days there was no work done, no shop open, no business thought of, nothing but mad flight. Then when the people realized that the bombardment was not proceeding forthwith they returned to their ordinary vocations, and it would at times be difficult to imagine there was such a thing as war.

The first news of Aguinaldo's advance on the city revived the refugee movement, which soon dwindled to nothing; but, now he is reported within nine miles of the city walls, and complete panic prevails. Soldiers are being hurried to the front—and are coming back horribly slashed with the Philippine foresters' knives. All day long the wounded have been filing through the streets, a pitiful procession after the bravery and trumpeting that heralded their departure. The careless swagger and the haughty strut which characterized the Spanish soldiery in the streets of Manila yesterday have to-day given place to a weary shuffle and a sullen trudge. Not so many officers are seen chatting with the ladies on the Luneta (Esplanade) or lounging luxuriously in armchairs under shady trees on the sidewalks at the barracks gates. Not so many loaf about the cafés and beerhouses, obstructing the pavements and talking big. More of them are hurrying, in full marching order, to camp out in the country under arms, and to-night there is a tropical rainstorm. The clerk, the hotel waiter, the shopkeeper who volunteered for service and thereby acquired picturesque accoutrements, suddenly had to drop work to-day and get into line for a march out into the dark stormy night to the place where all the ghastly wounded men were coming from. And to-day there was a serious shortage of the city's food supply. Even the first-class establishments frequented by the richest section of the community were on "short commons," and the poorer inhabitants must be feeling a pinch.

Schoolboys for Soldiers.

It is pitiful to see so many schoolboys valiantly taking part in the war. Most of the men here have never been out of their native villages until now. The boyish appearance is not lessened by the uniform, which looks almost a burlesque—a light straw hat, high in the crown and wide in the brim, like that of a typical stage brigand; blue-striped cotton clothes, a black leather belt, and footgear of many sorts. There is the ordinary ammunition boot, the plain, every-day shoe of civilian construction, and a Spanish national design of boot with no sides, only heel and toe connected by a sole and an ankle piece. Many of the poorer fellows have no shoes at all, and they get their feet shockingly lacerated in the country. It is said that over 60 per cent. of the army hospital cases are feet festering from thorns. Once upon a time, it is related, the money put down for shoes used to be spent for shoes, but that was a long time ago.

In the middle of last year one of the big prizes of the Manila lottery one month fell to a ticket held by the Government, and advantage was taken of the windfall to set up a whole regiment in boots. But the prudent officer who selected the goods, in taking care to get as many pairs as possible for the money, got a quality that looked nice and wore out in three or four weeks.

In native warfare bare feet are the rule, and, consequently, one of the favorite devices in the Malays' jungle fights always has been to prepare the ground with sharp bamboo stakes, spiny pineapple tops, and a thousand and one other diabolical things which are to be had in profusion hereabouts.

Spanish Army Suggests Comic Opera.

The Spanish Army suggests comic opera. There are burly Falstaff officers, swarming about the cafés and beer saloons, driving about the fashionable parts of the city in carriages, or sitting on upper balconies laughing and chatting and watching the crowd in the streets below. Even the barracks are provided with chairs and tables under the trees outside the entrance, like cafés, and there the officers may be seen all day long, apparently with nothing more to do than grow fat. What else could they do? Well, there are men who can always keep themselves usefully busy; Spanish officers as a class seem to be not men of that sort. If they have absolutely nothing else to occupy their time they might at any rate devote two or three hours per day to the question whether there is anything in the world worse than an officer asleep on a beer-shop lounge in the forenoon when the enemy is at the gates of the city?

The rank and file can only be pitied. There are whole regiments of striplings not long out from Spain, picturesquely attired, ready and willing to do anything and never count the odds or flinch from death. They are light-hearted and good-natured, hardy, and of long endurance. They can live on almost nothing and hold out tenaciously where a soldier of another country would starve; they will endure the hardships and diseases of jungle warfare and make light of them. But they cannot fight, because they are not trained and their leaders are incapable. Target practice is almost non-existent. This sort of warfare requires not drums and trumpets, not high spirits and academical education, but the faculty of hiding behind tree stumps and shooting straight and quick. It requires a well-trained eye to spot every movement in the gloom of the foliage, to see further through the trees than the enemy, to keep cover and to drive him out of his.

The Knife the Malay's Weapon.

The Philippine native, like all the kindred Malay races, cannot do any fighting, as a rule, except at close quarters, slashing with his heavy knife. The weapon is much the same, be it called machete, or bolo, or kampilan, or parang, or kreese; the plan of action is the same—to rush in unexpectedly and hack about swiftly, without the slightest attempt at self-preservation. It is a form of fighting known to British troops in the Soudan and to American troops in the Indian-infested woods, and it takes a lot of stopping. Quickness of eye and hand can only be acquired by long and hard practice, and these poor Spaniards do not get that, or, at least, not until the time when they ought to be using these accomplishments. The rifle butts should be all fully occupied; they are deserted. The Spaniard is a proud, plucky, high-mettled, long-enduring, tenacious, desperate, heroic, hopeless incompetent.

The Mauser rifle, too, in hard work is found to be a mistake. It has a case of five cartridges, which have to be all used before any others can be inserted. That is to say, if a soldier has occasion to fire three cartridges he must go on and waste the other two or else leave himself to meet a possible sudden rush with only two rounds in his rifle. Nine times out of ten he prefers to be ready with a full charge, and so his ammunition is wasted. Moreover, it is an unhandy weapon to work in a hurry. Perhaps it may be the fault of the men, or their misfortune, in being undrilled, but they are very often knifed while in the act of reloading their rifles.

Spaniards Driven Back with Knives.

Whatever be the explanation, there is something very wrong in troops with rifles and bayonets being driven steadily back by natives armed with knives. The insurgents have some guns, but most of the wounded Spanish soldiers seen in the streets have knife wounds.

A Spanish naval officer who fought his ship so well as to earn the special admiration of the enemy, joined the volunteers as soon as he came ashore, and after one day out with them he became utterly unable to walk. His feet were incased in patent-leather shoes, which would have passed muster as dancing pumps, and he got into a bad patch of thorns. He knew nothing of the thorns before; he knows all about them now. But it is like all the knowledge these Spaniards are acquiring—it comes too late.

A Sergeant Kills Himself.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 21.—Sergt. Neal Molloy of Battery I, Seventh United States Artillery, killed himself at Fort Slocum this morning by putting a bullet into his temple. He died fifteen minutes after reaching the post hospital, where he was carried by members of the Twenty-second New York. He enlisted from Bridgeport, Conn. The cause for suicide is unknown.

WOMAN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF

A Meeting of the Association Yesterday at Which Much Business Was Transacted.

MANY CASES OF DESTITUTION

Relief Has Been Given in All of Them—Offer of the Astor Estate Accepted—A Letter from a Young Soldier, Reported Dead.

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association met yesterday morning at the Hotel Manhattan. In the absence of Mrs. Howard Carroll, the President, Mrs. Trautmann, the First Vice President, occupied the Chair. It was decided to accept the offer of the W. W. Astor estate to allow the association to establish a supply depot at 711 Eighth Avenue. At this depot all fruits, meats, and vegetables donated to the association will be received and distributed among the needy families of soldiers.

A committee, consisting of Mrs. Miller of West Fifty-seventh Street, Mrs. D. D. Darling of 17 Madison Square North, and Mrs. John Seymour of 121 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, was appointed to solicit donations of clothing and to receive all donations for men confined in the hospitals in this city.

Mrs. Ollesheimer, President of the Ethical Culture Auxiliary of the Red Cross, was present to confer with the association about having the two societies work in co-operation. The Ethical Culture Auxiliary has a great deal of sewing to give out, and offered to give employment in this way to women in care of the Woman's Relief Association who are able to sew. In return, the Woman's Relief Association would be expected to take care of families in care of the Ethical Culture Auxiliary who were unable to work. This arrangement was made.

The association decided to divide the rapidly increasing and arduous work of the Visiting Committee among all the members. Most of this work has heretofore fallen to the lot of Miss Frank E. Barker of 27 East Fifty-ninth Street, assisted by Mrs. Adolph Tschepper and Mrs. Frank Northrop.

Cases of Destitution Reported.

Miss Barker, Mrs. Northrop, and Mrs. Tschepper made lengthy reports of the work done by them since the last meeting. They reported fifteen or twenty new cases of destitution. At one place Miss Barker found a woman who was the mother of fifteen children, seven of whom were living. They breakfasted on bread and milk and ate their luncheon and dinner as one meal at 6 o'clock. This meal consisted of not much more than the breakfast. At another place she found a wife and mother who had little or no clothing and still less food. At another place she found the rent paid to Sept. 1, but nothing else. The husband of this woman was making $75 a month before he went to the war. He paid the rent before he left. All of these families were highly respectable. The wives expressed the desire to earn their own living by work, and Miss Barker was authorized to use her own discretion in procuring them work or giving them money. Miss Barker reported nine other cases. When asked by Mrs. Trautmann to particularize she answered that the conditions in these cases were like the others—"all children and no money."

Mrs. Tschepper reported one case where the soldier-husband had been out of work for six months before he entered the army. She had found the family of this man without any food or clothing. Another woman was so poor she had to borrow a stamp and some paper to use in writing to her husband at the front. When asked if she could get along on $2 a week, she answered that she supposed she could, as she had been living on less than that up to the present time. In rooms that were unfit to live in Mrs. Tschepper found a woman who had a son in the war. She had several young children and owed $15 rent. The landlord was becoming anxious. Mrs. Tschepper was appointed a committee of one to see the landlord and get some of the rent money deducted and to procure other quarters for the family.

Mrs. Trautmann told of a case she had visited where one woman had lived a week on 8 cents worth of milk, 10 cents worth of bread, and 25 cents worth of Irish potatoes.

Mrs. Charles Carroll reported that she had received 120 blankets from the Daughters of the War of 1812 and the Veterans' Association for use by the soldiers.

A Letter from a Young Soldier.

Miss Carrie Crowley, the young sister of George C. Crowley of the Seventy-first Regiment, who was reported killed at the battle of Santiago on July 3, was present by invitation, with a letter from her brother dated on July 6 saying that he was well and getting along all right. He referred to the battle of Santiago as a "beauty" and said that "the old man," meaning himself, would live to tell many stories of that battle. Crowley is only eighteen years old and is the sole support of two sisters, two brothers, and a grandmother. His sister said that they had not heard from him since this letter was written.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $1,759.67. The sum of $110 was sent in through John B. Townsend and $30 through Mrs. Northrop.

Miss Barker, who has charge of the emergency fund, is now spending about $600 per month in carrying on her work.

In discussing the matter of sending shoes to the soldiers in the hospitals, some question was raised as to the proper numbers to be sent, and this brought up the question of the size of a man's foot. Some of the ladies thought men wore "nines" and others thought they wore "elevens." Although nearly all the women are married, the question was referred to a good-sized male newspaper reporter for settlement. The reporter professed as much ignorance as did the married women, and further consideration was postponed.

A SOLDIERS' WARD AT ST. LUKE'S.

Hospital Authorities Prepare to Receive and Care For the Injured.

A large and comfortable ward in St. Luke's Hospital has been prepared for the reception of such of the wounded American soldiers or sailors from Cuba as the Government authorities may desire to send there. This ward will easily accommodate a score of the Nation's wounded heroes, and it has been put in order in a spirit of earnest patriotism. From the highest to the lowest, all persons in the employ of this hospital have evinced a desire to contribute in some way to the cause in which the United States Government is now engaged. With the sanction and co-operation of the pastor and Superintendent, the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, and the assistant pastor and Superintendent, the Rev. George F. Clover, the trained nurses and other employes of St. Luke's are raising a sum of money for the war relief fund, and they have already prepared several hundred sterilized bandages, which will be sent to the front for the personal use of the United States soldiers. These bandages are rolled and packed in such a manner that they can be fitted into a soldier's knapsack with the least possible inconvenience. A special fund of $60 has been raised by the hospital employes for the purpose of sending certain necessities for the wounded and the sick to the scene of action.

There was a manifestation of the patriotic spirit that prevails among the officers and attendants of this hospital at the raising of the new hospital flag over the building a few days ago. This flag is of yellow silk, with a red cross in the centre. The formalities of its raising were held on the roof of the hospital building, where a good-sized assemblage participated in a short religious service and sang several patriotic airs.

Among the house surgeons of St. Luke's is Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, a son of Commodore Schley.

MESSAGES FROM THE FRONT.

Cablegrams from Miss Barton and from Miss Rutly, a Nurse.

Stephen E. Barton of the Central Cuban Relief Committee received a cablegram yesterday from Miss Clara Barton, stating that the supplies had been taken off the State of Texas for the relief of refugees at Santiago. It is likely that the steamer will be ordered back to Key West for fresh supplies.

Mr. Barton also received the following cablegram from Miss Rutly, one of the four assistant nurses who left Key West on the transport Nueces on July 15, and who is now at Playa del Este: "Impossible to communicate with executive. All Red Cross persons here before us quarantined. Gen. Miles will utilise us. Please send funds and necessaries for active work. Steamer Red Cross at Key West on July 15. Present location unknown."

On the day before Miss Rutly left Key West a party composed of more than thirty nurses and surgeons left on the Lampasas. Mr. Barton thinks, from Miss Rutly's telegram, that this party had not been permitted to land, or if landed, had been held in quarantine to prevent their exposure to fever. "It also seems," said Mr. Barton, "that they had been unable, up to the time of sending the cablegram, to communicate with Miss Barton and her staff, who have presumably left Siboney and gone to Santiago. Miss Rutly's reference to Gen. Miles's willingness to utilize nurses seems to imply that he would take them to Puerto Rico.

"Miss Barton has been cabled to from New York announcing the arrival of the nurses near Siboney or Guantanamo, and she has been requested to get in communication with them and direct them. It has been suggested to her that she send one or more of her staff with the nurses to Puerto Rico."

TRAINED NURSES' AUXILIARY.

Meeting of Associate Members of the Maintenance Organisation.

The associate members of the Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

A letter from Surgeon General Sternberg to Mrs. Reid, dated at Washington July 19, was read. Among other things, Gen. Sternberg said:

> I am quite willing to employ female nurses vouched for by yourself as Secretary of the Red Cross Society for Maintenance of Trained Nurses. I recognize the value of trained nurses in our general hospitals, and we expect to make use of their services to such an extent as seems to be desirable. But I do not approve of sending female nurses with troops in the field or to camps of instruction.
>
> I have made an exception with reference to sending the female nurses to Cuba in view of the outbreak of yellow fever at Santiago, and am now sending immune nurses, both male and female, for duty at the yellow fever hospitals.
>
> In accordance with our agreement you are authorized to send ten female nurses, selected by yourself, to the Leiter Hospital at Camp Thomas, Ga.; ten to the United States general hospital at Fort Monroe, Va., and two to the hospital at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., the understanding being that those at Fort Monroe and at Fort Wadsworth shall be boarded and lodged outside the hospital.

With another letter written on the 20th, Gen. Sternberg inclosed the following telegram from Clayton Parkhill, Major and Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, First Division, First Corps, dated at Charleston July 20: "I would recommend that twenty nurses be ordered to this station for duty in St. Francis Xavier and City Hospitals. Impossible for hospitals to obtain sufficient help."

Gen. Sternberg added: "If you see fit to fill this requisition I shall be glad to have you do so." In compliance with the several requests made by Surgeon General Sternberg it was reported that three Mills Training School nurses had been sent Wednesday morning to the Marine Hospital at Clifton, S. I., and that six male nurses, graduated from the same school, had been sent to Portsmouth, N. H., to nurse sick Spanish prisoners.

During the meeting another telegram came, asking that four trained nurses be sent immediately to the hospital at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., for serious typhoid fever cases. Two were immediately sent and two more will go this morning.

The auxiliary now has between 90 and 100 nurses in the field and hospitals. Over one-half of this number is in Cuba.

The report of the Treasurer showed the following monthly subscriptions received since July 14: Mrs. Trenor L. Park, $50; Mrs. N. T. Campbell, $2; Mrs. E. C. Brooks, $2; Mrs. William Jay, $5; Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee, $10; Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen, $25; Mrs. John M. Bowers, $15; Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, $100; "A Friend," five months, June to October, at $5, per month, $25; John B. Dennis, $6; Mrs. Clarence Mackay, $25; Mrs. E. S. Auchincloss, $10; Mrs. John S. Hoyt, $15; "Westchester," for July and August, $50; Miss Susan Travers, July, August, September, and October, $100; total, $440.

Donations were reported as follows: H. O. Magie, $5; proceeds of a fair held by Misses Earl and Lewis and other little girls of Elizabeth, N. J., $14; St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., $2; Mrs. George Crocker, $25; Relief Committee, Daughters of the Revolution, $65.92; Mrs. Pierre Mali, $10; W. R. Cosgrove, Plainfield, N. J., $5; Eleanor Hewitt, $50; Mrs. Abram Hewitt, $100; Mrs. James Russell Soley, $5; "A Friend," $50; Mrs. C. D. H., $1; Beniquo Santo-Suarez, Paris, France, $500; from several individuals, $57.42; Dr. Gaillard Thomas, $100.

In addition to the above, contributions were reported from the several branches as follows: Lenox, $675; White Plains, $500; Narragansett Pier, $426; Orange, $240; Tuxedo, $518.50; from Americans in France, sent through Miss Charlotte Warren, $1,000; from the same source, sent through Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, $2,000. The total sum received was $13,949.84.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' FAMILIES.

Many Applications for Aid Being Received and Attended To.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association reports that the total number of applications for relief to the association has been 711. In 646 of these cases aid has been furnished. The total amount expended in this work of relief has been $11,750. The employment bureau of the organization has received applications from 250 persons for work. Some already have been assisted, and others will be as speedily as possible. The total contributions so far received are $19,500, but officers of the association say that in order to carry on the work fully and properly $10,000 a month will be needed.

The North American Trust Company has purchased $150,000 worth of bonds of the recent issue for the benefit of the families of the soldiers and sailors now in the war. The profits upon these bonds, which will be used exclusively for this purpose, now amount, it is said, to between $5,000 and $6,000.

PAJAMAS AND PINCUSHIONS.

Lieut. Col. Brown Gives Advice to Donors of These Articles.

Lieut. Col. H. Morris Brown, who is in charge of the Medical Supply Department, yesterday received a quantity of pipes and tobacco for the wounded who are quarantined at Hoffman and Swinburne Islands. They were donated by Mrs. Francis D. Perry of Germantown, Penn. The Hartford Soldiers' Aid Society of Hartford, Conn., through H. E. Phelps, sent a check for $50 with which to purchase delicacies for the wounded.

Lieut. Col. Brown is literally being inundated with gifts from various organizations and from charitable persons from all over the country. He sends what he receives away as fast as possible. Among some of the gifts have been pajamas and nightshirts. Lieut. Col. Brown thinks by the time the war is over that every soldier who has been to the front will have at least half a dozen pajamas. He would like, though, to tell the ladies who have been so kind that soldiers do not wear nightshirts when in the field. He thinks, too, that enough pincushions have been donated, but if pins must be sent, he thinks that safety pins are the best, because the soldiers can decorate their coats with them and make a fringe.

Many Generous Contributions.

Contributions to the Red Cross reported yesterday were as follows: John D. Rockefeller, $5,000; Mrs. Maria P. Jarvis, $25; H. B. McLean, $10; "A Friend," $10; J. M. Gitsky, $50; Ottenheimer Brothers, $10; Anonymous, $2; Mrs. D. W. Van Note, $5; Henry C. Van Note, $5; Mrs. Sallie W. Barbour, $10; Mrs. M. M. Griffen, $5; Mrs. C. H. Woodbury, $6; S. G. Nelson, $25; First Universalist Church of Hudson, $2.50; Miss Anna F. Roelker, $10; J. P. F. and A. B. F. J., $7; Mrs. Henry F. Lawrence, $25; "A Friend," $2; First Presbyterian Church of Wilkesbarre, $125.20; Presbyterian Primary Sunday School children of Bradford, Penn., $5; proceeds of celebration at St. Peter, Minn., $300.30; total, $5,590.60; previously acknowledged, $120,764.43; grand total, $126,355.03.

Defenders' Auxiliary Corps.

The members of the Defenders' Auxiliary Corps, New York Division, who separated for the Summer, have been very active in their work at their various places of sojourn. At Saratoga, Southampton, Murray Bay, Babylon, and other points great interest has been aroused and supplies are being gathered and sent to troops at Santiago. Preparations for the next shipment are now being made. Goods are being received at the home of the President, Mrs. James C. Bergen, 7 West Sixteenth Street, and at the home of the Vice President, Mrs. S. H. Valentine, 44 East Fifty-seventh Street. Many towels and pajamas are being sent in from the Babylon branch. Contributions of money should be sent to Miss Julia Howe Stockwell, 420 Madison Avenue.

FOOLED OUR GOVERNMENT

Shipping Men and Officials Assert that Mr. Ceballos Made a Sharp Contract.

WILL GET SPANISH SHIPS HOME

Many Transports Hiding in South American Ports Will Get Safely Out and May Become Auxiliary Cruisers.

J. M. Ceballos and his agent, R. A. C. Smith, who made the bid on behalf of the Compania Trasatlantica to take the Spanish prisoners home are expected back from Washington to-day. They will doubtless enlighten the attachés of their offices on the business they transacted during their absence. At their office yesterday no one knew anything about the bid or the contract. Frederick R. Rohl, a member of the firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co., said that he was not in a position to deny or affirm the report that the contract had been awarded to his company.

The news that the contract had been awarded to the Spanish company was the cause of no end of conversation in shipping circles yesterday. Some shipping men were satisfied and remarked that the Spaniards could best take their own men home and then there could be no complaint as to the way they were treated while on the ships. They can do it at less expense than other lines, it was said, because they will have to go to their home ports; and from what little information that has been given out about the contract they have their vessels here all ready to go home.

A few of the shipping men were disappointed. They had expected that this Government would give preference to neutral vessels, and that such a sum of money as will have to be paid to send the prisoners home should not be paid to the Spanish.

The vessels of the Compania Trasatlantica which are understood to be available for the transportation of the prisoners are the Colon, 2,210 net tons; Covadonga, 2,170; Satrustegui, 2,050; Leon XIII., 2,010; Isla de Luzon, 1,975; Alicante, 1,900; San Francisco, 1,350; San Ignacio, 1,350; Isla de Panay, 1,400; Reina Maria Cristina, 1,150; Gran Antilla, 1,250; Alava, 1,100; San Augustin, 1,200, and two or three others of about 1,500 net tonnage. These vessels have a speed of from thirteen to sixteen knots, and are well adapted for the services that will be required of them.

Ships in Southern Ports.

By the terms of the contract five vessels are to be at Santiago within nine days, two more within seventeen days, and as many as are needed to carry the remainder of the prisoners within three weeks. It is understood that several of the vessels are on this side of the Atlantic, hidden in Mexican and South American ports. They have been in those ports since the outbreak of the war, fearing to come out on account of the United States warships that are about to capture them.

It was asserted by several shipping men yesterday that Mr. Ceballos and his friend Mr. Smith had not only made a good contract with the Government from a financial standpoint, but had really hoodwinked the Government officials; and that, having made a contract to take the Spanish soldiers back and having been guaranteed protection by American warships, the company was enabled to get its vessels safely home and at the same time make a neat sum out of this country.

It was rumored that the reason Mr. Ceballos and Mr. Smith had not returned from Washington was because there was a hitch in the final arrangement of the terms of the contract. Col. Hecker, who made the contract, had realized that these Spanish vessels, when they got back to Spain, might be turned over to the Spanish Government and fitted out as cruisers, and that the contract would not be signed until sufficient guarantee that this would not be done was given by Mr. Ceballos, the agent of the company. Many of the vessels of the Compania Trasatlantica are available for arming as cruisers, and the company receives a subsidy from the Government to hold its vessels at the disposal of the Government. The Reina Maria Cristina and Leon XIII., given in the list of vessels that may be used to take the Spaniards home, have been fitted with 5.5-inch guns, and their armament is awaiting them in the navy yards of Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Much amusement has been caused here to-day in the War and Navy Departments by the talk concerning the contract entered into with the Compania Trasatlantica of Cadiz for the transportation from Santiago of the prisoners surrendered to Gen. Shafter by the terms of the capitulation signed by Gen. Toral.

"It seems to me," said a prominent naval officer, "like a contract in a Gilbert and Sullivan opera. It is quite the most entertaining episode of the war."

This view, which was also encountered in the War Department, was based, so far as naval people were concerned, on an inspection of the naval lists. In The Naval Pocket Book it appears that thirteen of the vessels of the Compania Trasatlantica are included among the vessels of the Spanish Navy as auxiliary cruisers. They are from 3,000 to 7,000 tons displacement, and were all built since 1878. A number of them are armed with 5.5-inch Hontoria guns, and are ready for immediate service.

The World May Laugh.

"We are about to incite the world to laughter," said a naval officer. "If the Compania Trasatlantica can use such of its vessels as it chooses, and it names the Isla de Mindanao, the Isla de Panay, and the Buenos Ayres, it will be necessary first to detach them from the squadron of Admiral Camara in order that they may come to Santiago to carry off our prisoners to Spain at their price.

"But the fun does not stop there. Three of the ships of the company are in Mexican ports, where they expected to stay during the war, to escape capture by our cruisers that have been waiting for them to come out into the Gulf of Mexico. Three others are in the harbor of Havana, and the opportunity to catch them as prizes will disappear when the blockade is raised on their account, and they are released to pick up a fat contract and at the same time win safety in company with the cruisers of the United States which are to convoy Spanish ships under the Spanish flag. Could anything be better for Gilbert and Sullivan than that?

"I am told that when enumerating the vessels at their disposal, the agent of the company mentioned to Secretary Alger 'that we have one steamer at Santiago.' 'Hold on,' interrupted Gen. Alger, 'you mean that we have one vessel at Santiago. Your vessel there is the property of the United States.'"

Col. Francis J. Hecker, who made the contract with the Compania Trasatlantica, says there is nothing funny about the contract as the gossips make out. He says that the contract stipulated that none of the vessels to be used are to taken from blockaded ports. None of the cruisers of Admiral Camara's fleet are to be used, and none of the ships in Havana Harbor are to be of the number employed. Five or six of the vessels to be sent to Santiago are now at Gibraltar. Three of them are in Mexican ports. These are all that he knows of as available for use. The ship at Santiago is the property of the United States, having been surrendered with other Spanish property.

Some Serious Criticisms.

Some serious criticisms of the contract are heard from persons who wonder why it was given to bidders not the lowest when the million of dollars or thereabouts could have been spent upon a nation with which the United States are not at war. The War Department has only just decided to postpone payment of the troops in Cuba because the sending of as much as $2,000,000 in money to Cuba would be an unnecessary and unwise distribution of cash outside of the United States. Much of that money, however, would have fallen into the possession of the enemies of Spain who have been friendly to the United States.

It is the common opinion at the Navy Department that the arrival of the fleet of Spanish transports loaded with Spanish troops and sailing under the Spanish flag, in company with vessels of the United States Navy doing the honors to Spain, will be misinterpreted by the Spanish people. They may miss the Mausers that Secretary Day and Secretary Gage would have provided the troops with before they left, and perhaps the War Department can be prevailed upon to complete the appearance of triumphal return by securing the restoration of the rifles before the Spanish auxiliary cruisers leave Santiago under United States convoy.

Secretary Alger vows that this shall never be, and the President is averse to it. But if the United States is ready to raise the blockade and to give Spanish ships a fat contract and to rob Admiral Camara of part of his wandering squadron, naval officers think it would be graceful to equip the prisoners with their Mausers, which Secretary Gage has said can be replaced for a mere pittance of $200,000 anywhere. The sentimental tar takes no stock in that commercial view of the situation. It goes against his stomach to be asked to "beau" home the men he has just helped to knock out.

SENDING PRISONERS HOME.

Embarkation at Santiago to be Under the Supervision of the Quartermaster There.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—An official of the Quartermaster's Department with Shafter's army will be detailed by Gen. Shafter to supervise the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners for Spain. According to the terms of the contract with the Spanish Transatlantic Company, this will begin by the 25th inst., when the company will have five ships at Santiago.

The contract drawn by Attorney General Griggs was formally executed to-day. The company, through its agent, gave bond in the sum of $250,000 for the faithful performance of the contract.

Practically all the preparations for shipping the men necessarily are left with the Quartermaster at Santiago, the department here seeing to it that the transports are at their designated places on time. Absolute confidence is felt by Col. Hecker, in charge of the transportation question here, in the ability of the Spanish steamship company to carry out its contract. He had the opportunity of personally meeting Mr. Ceballos, who represents the company at New York, and found him thoroughly alive to the needs of the situation.

Col. Hecker feels that his course in awarding the contract to the Spanish company, while it may give rise to some unfavorable comment, was the best possible solution of the question. Although the enemy's ships will be allowed to enter our own ports, yet, after the prisoners are aboard, they will be on the ships of their mother country, will be subsisted by the Spanish company, and on arrival at the Spanish port or ports will be subject to the police and quarantine regulations of their own country. It is altogether unlikely, it now seems, that the prisoners will be landed at Cadiz. The question depends, it is thought, in a large measure on the location of the Government lazaretto, as it is generally expected that the Spanish Government will want to keep the men in quarantine for a certain length of time.

POWER OF A BURSTING SHELL.

Extraordinary Damage Done by a Single Missile in the Battleship Indiana.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Navy Department has obtained a very striking conception of the tremendous power of a shell bursting within the close confines of a battleship from a report which has just been received at the department from Capt. Taylor of the Indiana. Aside from the actual bursting energy of the shell, described by Capt. Taylor, it is perceived from his report that great danger was experienced from fire, owing to the fact that the Indiana is not like some of the battleships of later construction, fitted with fireproof wood throughout. It is safe to assume that this report, taken in connection with the destruction of the Spanish vessels in a large part by fire off Santiago will lead the Navy Department to redouble, instead of relax, its efforts to protect the American warships from fire by all known scientific means.

Capt. Taylor's report reads as follows:

"United States Battleship Indiana,
"Off Santiago, July 5, 1898.

"About 12 o'clock midnight last night the ship was struck by a shell, apparently from an 8% mortar, which pierced the deck, the flashplate between Beam 76 and 77—four inches from the starboard rail. The shell exploded in Compartment B-100, just forward of the cabin door, fragments piercing the cabin water-pipe bulkhead in two places near the starboard cabin door. Large fragments pierced the watertight berth deck in two places, entering the Paymaster's stateroom. Large fragments also pierced and completely wrecked the watertight hatchplate leading to the orlop deck. The rooms in the vicinity on both sides were badly wrecked, considerable damage being done to the furniture and corrugated bulkheads, the bookcase being knocked over and many books injured. A leak started in the fire main by a small fragment, and the whole compartment was so filled with smoke that it necessitated taking up the battle hatches on the main deck. Only a few sparks of fire were observed, which were quickly put out, as a stream of was played into the compartment immediately after the shell struck."

Capt. Taylor ends with the statement that no one was injured and that his ship was in perfect condition for battle.

THE PORTSMOUTH PRISONERS.

Sickness in the Stockade There Practically Disappeared Yesterday.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 21.—All of the sickness among the Spanish prisoners in the stockade practically disappeared today, a condition brought about by the breezes that have prevailed in this section during the day. There was but one death in the hospital during the last twenty-four hours. All those who have died on Seavey's Island were in the trenches at Santiago and were suffering from wounds or exposure while there.

Surgeon General Van Reypen declares that the men at Camp Long are not suffering from any contagious disease, and he has issued a report to be forwarded to Washington to that effect. Up to the present time not a single malarial fever case has developed in the camp.

The navy Surgeons, with their families, are located in the hospitals, which proves to the satisfaction of the residents of Portsmouth that there is no epidemic among the prisoners. The Surgeons have no fear that yellow fever will cause them any trouble. There are now about sixty patients in the hospitals, the majority of whom were wounded during the day Admiral Cervera's fleet was destroyed.

CREWS OF PRIZE SHIPS.

Commissioner Winn Talks with the Austrian Vice Consul Regarding Them.

United States Prize Commissioner Winn, who is in charge of the four Spanish prize steamers, called yesterday at the Austrian Consulate General to confer in regard to the disposition of the crews and passengers of those vessels.

Consul General Stockinger was out of the city, and so Commissioner Winn was received by Dr. Freyesleben, the Vice Consul. After the interview the Vice Consul said: "There are 380 persons aboard the four ships, of which number about 200 are passengers. A few of the crews may find ships upon which they may work their passage. The rest of the crews and the passengers will be sent back home early next week."

Large crowds of people went yesterday to Pier 20 East River, where two of the prize ships, the Buena Ventura and the Guido, are moored awaiting a sale by auction.

THE BUFFALO COMING HERE.

To be Converted Into an Efficient Cruiser—Odd Reports About Her.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Buffalo, late the Nictheroy, purchased from the Brazilian Government, sailed to-day from Newport News, in company with the Rainbow, for New York. There the Buffalo is to be turned into an efficient cruiser, while the Rainbow will be made a refrigerating ship. The two vessels are making the journey in charge of the New York Naval Militia. A few days ago, when it was finally determined to send the Buffalo to New York, the Secretary of the Navy, being short of regular seamen, appealed to Capt. Bartlett, commanding the auxiliary fleet, to take the two ships to New York. Capt. Bartlett called upon the New York Naval Reserves, and Capt. Stayton responded with the greatest promptness with a detail of men under his own command. These were sent by rail immediately to Newport News, where they have been waiting since Sunday evening, ready to take the voyage which began this morning.

The authorities have been somewhat perplexed by an incident connected with the purchase of the Nictheroy. A communication was recently received by the State Department from the Brazilian authorities saying that prompt payment for the cruiser was expected. This was turned over to the Navy Department, which has now responded that payment has already been made through the parties from whom the purchase was negotiated.

No ship of the navy has been more discussed of late than the Buffalo. Since the purchase of the vessel from Brazil she has been subjected to many odd reports, the last of which is that the Brazilian Government has made a demand upon the United States to be paid for her, provoking the explanation that the vessel was paid for through the parties by whom she was purchased. The man who is most interested in all of the talk and who hopes that it will be stopped by the prompt fitting out of the ship for service is Commander John N. Hemphill, who some time back was ordered to command her. Surveys made by medical officers seem to have kept her out of the hands of the men who should have been putting her in readiness to blockade or fight, and the city for which the ship is named has published a very impatient request to have the name withdrawn from a vessel that seems to be the object of so much unfavorable comment.

"The Buffalo has not been accorded the respect she deserves," said an officer who considers himself impartial. "Capt. Brownson has said that if the Buffalo were fitted out as extensively as the Yankee she would be a better cruiser. I have heard the opinion expressed that, notwithstanding the fact that the Cincinnati cost nearly $1,000,000 before she was in commission, the Buffalo, with a proper equipment, could be made a better ship for cruising service, at a cost of $800,000. Recent experience has gone to show that there is not much to be depended upon in the way of protection except that ample protection found in the battleship. Walls that will keep out the shot of small arms are thought to be about enough for cruisers. It seems to me the Buffalo ought to have been in service and Commander Hemphill out of his misery of waiting several weeks ago."

NAVAL CONTRACTS TO BE LET.

Sixteen Torpedo Boat Destroyers and Twelve Torpedo Boats Will Be Ordered by the Government.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The first bids received for naval construction under the programme provided by the naval appropriation act of May 4, 1898, will be those for sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers and twelve torpedo boats, which are to be opened Aug. 1 next. The destroyers are to be of about 400 tons displacement, and the torpedo boats of about 150 tons displacement, and the cost is not to average more than $295,000 for the destroyers and $170,000 for the boats in any bid.

Bids naming more than eighteen months for the completion of the destroyers and twelve months for the boats will not be considered. The Navy Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government, and no bids will be considered that propose to guarantee a speed of less than twenty-eight knots for destroyers or less than twentw-six knots for boats.

The indications are that the bidders for these contracts will be few. There has been a very limited number of inquiries for the plans and specifications which intending bidders must have, and the disastrous experience of the firms that have secured similar contracts let by the Government for this class of work is not calculated to increase the number of bidders on the new programme. It is a well-known fact that on account of the delicate work demanded in these little war craft and the strict requirements insisted upon by the Government, few, if any, of the firms that have undertaken torpedo boat and destroyer contracts have made any money out of them, and in most cases the contracts have proved an actual loss to the builders, nearly all of whom are now paying forfeits for failure to complete their contracts in the time specified by law.

Since the first contract for a torpedo boat for the United States Navy was let in this country in 1888, at which time that class of craft was a novelty, a number of concerns that had not before engaged in building war vessels have undertaken contracts for the new type. In most cases it is said that these contracts have proved unprofitable. The Herreshoff Manufacturing Company of Bristol, R. I., who built the Cushing, Porter, Dupont, Morris, Gwin, and Talbot, are believed to come out so far with some profit on their side.

It is said that the building of the Ericsson cost the Iowa Iron Works, at Dubuque, a large sum of money above her contract price, and it is understood that the firms of Wolff & Sewicker, at Portland, Oregon, and of Moran Brothers, at Seattle, have both found the contracts they are now carrying out for torpedo boats a source of loss instead of profit. To the credit of these firms it is to be said that in each case the work has not been slighted in consequence of its unexpected cost. The torpedo boats turned out and under construction for the Government will, it is asserted, compare favorably with the same class of construction anywhere else in the world. The bids for the three new first-class battleships are to be opened on Sept. 1, and those for the four new coast defense monitors on Oct. 1.

PRIZE VESSELS FOR TRANSPORTS.

One Inspected and Others Considered—Two Ships Sail South.

Major Summerhayes, acting on orders received from Washington yesterday morning, inspected the prize steamer Guido. His object in visiting the vessel was to see if she would be of use as a transport. Major Summerhayes said that all the prize vessels would be bought by the Government if they could be used as transports.

The transports Roumanian and Michigan sailed early yesterday morning. The Roumanian is bound for Newport News, where she will take on 2,000 troops. The Michigan is bound for Port Tampa, where she will embark 800 men and 800 horses for the Puerto Rican expedition. These two vessels had not loaded all the stores that it was intended they should carry, although the stevedores were working all night. What they left behind will be sent by some other steamer. The Massachusetts, which was to have sailed yesterday afternoon, will go out early this morning.

The St. Louis left the American Line pier at Fulton Street at noon, and steaming slowly down the bay, anchored off St. George to wait for the tide. Before sailing thirty vacancies were reported among the engineer crew. New men were shipped, and when the vessel left she had her full complement. The provision ship Supply, in command of Lieut. Commander R. R. Ingersoll, left the navy yard in the afternoon and anchored off Tompkinsville. The Supply and St. Louis got under way again soon after 5 o'clock and went to sea.

The converted yacht Sylvia, in command of Lieut. George H. Peters, left the navy yard in the afternoon bound for Key West.

REMOVING THE HARBOR MINES.

No Restrictions Now as to Navigation of the Sound at Willets Point.

Major Adams has reported that the East Channel in the lower bay is free from mines and that the other mines in the harbor are being taken up as fast as possible. The Iron Steamboat Company yesterday asked Major Adams if the harbor regulation had been modified as far as the East Channel was concerned, because the company wanted to start their night service to Coney Island. They were told that there had been no modification of the regulations yet.

In response to the plea of steamship owners and others interested in the navigation of Long Island Sound, the War Department yesterday ordered Major Kellogg of the Engineer Corps, stationed at Willets Point, to remove the restrictions as to navigation of the Sound at that point. As a result the regular trips of the boats of Starin's New Haven Line and of the Glen Island Line will be resumed. The last boat will leave Glen Island at 8 o'clock, and the boats of the New Haven Line will leave New York at 9 o'clock.

Artillerymen Go to Boston.

Twenty-six artillerymen left Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, yesterday for Boston Harbor to reinforce the garrison there.

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THE EXPEDITION TO SPAIN.

The report that the War Board has reached the conclusion that the sending of an American fleet to bombard the coast cities of Spain would retard the negotiations for peace will not readily find believers. We know of but one condition that we can say with assurance would be favorable to peace. That is the condition of Spain when she has been thoroughly whipped. It is futile optimism to expect her to sue for peace as a measure of prudence when we have made it clear that we can take Cuba from her. That was the object of the war, and when its accomplishment became certain after the fall of Santiago, Spain, had she been a reasonable nation, would have asked for terms. But she is a most unreasonable nation, full of stubborn pride and foolish notions of honor. Her statesmen are incapable and her people ignorant. She is notoriously slow and shifty about coming to the end of a war. We cannot count on good sense, good judgment, or an intelligent regard for the welfare of the nation to assist her in coming to the wise conclusion to stop fighting. We must put it out of her power to fight. We must hammer her until she can fight no more if we wish the peace negotiations to begin soon and move smoothly.

To smite her on her home soil while at the same time we are taking Puerto Rico and pursuing our conquests in Cuba, to hunt out CAMARA and send his ships to join those of MONTOJO and CERVERA, and to make the Spanish people at home feel the distress, disasters, and alarms of war, these measures would powerfully help them to make up their minds about peace. To see themselves actually in peril at home after being stripped of all their outlying possessions would put them in a frame of mind they never will reach so long as they are in a position to fool themselves by such performances as trying TORAL by court-martial for the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. We conclude, therefore, that if any change of plan has been determined on it is for some other than the reason reported. In the absence of confirmation of the report, it is safe to conclude that any change made is in the nature of a postponement to permit of more thorough preparation.

The European gossip of complications with the powers as a result of an American expedition to the coast of Spain is treated with proper contempt in Washington. The assumption that the European powers or any of them would go to the length of intervening to protect Spain against the exercise of our perfect rights of war is based on a misconception. In some confused way it is reasoned that the powers would exercise the veto of their concert to prevent our making war on Spain just as they stopped Russia on her way to Constantinople and Turkey on her way to Athens. There is no real likeness between the wars the concert has felt it necessary to extinguish in Southeastern Europe and the war we propose to carry into Southwestern Europe. It is a long established historical fact that the sick man's territory in the East is to be devised and the heirs expectant can with difficulty restrain their impatience for the partition. Russia has need of a Mediterranean coast line. Austria wants an outlet on the Adriatic. England, with her vast Eastern interests to protect, looks always with jealousy and alarm on any move in that direction that threatens to disturb the balance of power. There is in Eastern Europe, therefore, a situation which makes even a small war dangerous. No one can say when Russia or Austria will seize the occasion to carry out long-cherished designs. The status quo is the only common safety, and the policy of the European Concert is to maintain it, putting off the inevitable but dreaded day of the partition and grabbing of territory as long as possible.

Nothing comparable to this mine of explosives exists in Southwestern Spain. No power covets Spain's territory. No partition of her domain is contemplated. To send an American fleet to bombard Cadiz and Barcelona would menace the peace of Europe no more than the peace of America was menaced when the Kaiser sent his warships to exact smart-money from the blacks at Port au Prince. We should do what damage we could, destroy CAMARA, capture a lot of prizes, terrify the Spaniards from one end of the Peninsula to the other, force them to make peace if possible, and then come home. Europe would not be disturbed by the procedure. If she feared disturbance it is upon unreasonable Spain that she should exert her pressure, not on us.

We may readily believe that in France, Germany, and Austria there would be some disposition to meddle. But when the statesmen in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna reflected on the very serious risks and disadvantages of such a course they would reject it as unwise. They would prefer the risk of any possible disturbances in Europe rather than the certainty of an interruption of their trade relations with us. Besides, Great Britain would not join in any such undertaking, and without her the concert would not make the attempt.

HOW WE BROKE OUT.

The State Department has just published an elaborate document on the increase of the foreign commerce of the United States. Its most significant feature is the description of what the writer frankly terms the "American invasion of the markets of the world."

The phrase is as correct as it is striking. We unquestionably are, in a figurative sense, invading the markets of other lands, and chiefly of those which have been most carefully and obstinately defended against us. We are entering and taking possession despite all efforts to exclude us and to preserve trade for "the benefit of home traders." We are, however, not invaders at all, but an army of succor and relief, and if we were not, we should be utterly powerless to enter. It is because the "benefit" which "home traders" seek to preserve is by us given to home consumers that we are able to trade abroad. If the "home traders" could give equally good commodities at a lower price, or better commodities at the same price, we could not compete with them. And the sole means of defense which they demand from their Government is a tariff that will increase the cost of our goods and not of theirs and make the consumer pay them more for less value.

This seems a very absurd policy when applied by Germany or France against us for the profit of French or German dealers and at the expense of French or German consumers. It is in fact highly absurd and is, moreover, cruelly unjust and oppressive, particularly as the people who are taxed for the profit of a class are generally poor and have a hard time of it at best. It is nevertheless precisely the policy which the United States has followed for the past generation. Logically we cannot complain when it is turned against us; instead of complaining we should do well to study the lesson thus read to us, and doubtless we shall study it to our own great advantage. Meanwhile it is worth considering how it has come about that with the repressive and hindering commercial policy of our own Government we have reached a point where our trade not only can but must "invade the markets of the world."

The broad explanation is that, while we have been shutting out foreign trade and subjecting our own producers to onerous taxes on materials, we have enjoyed the immense and intense stimulus of absolute free trade greater and more varied than has been open to any other people of the world except the British. The four most active and prosperous nations of Continental Europe are Germany, Austria, France and Italy. The trade of each with other countries is restricted by "protective" import duties, and entire freedom of exchange exists only within the boundaries of each. This gives Germany free trade with a population of only 52,000,000; Austria, with 41,000,000; France, with 38,500,000; Italy, with only 30,000,000. Our own population of consumers, unhampered by any duties whatever, is about 75,000,000, one-half more than Germany, three-fourths more than Austria, nearly twice as great as France, and two and one-half times greater than Italy. If we consider the general scale of living in the United States, ability to consume, it is not too much to say that free trade in our population of 75,000,000 is fairly equivalent to free trade in the 161,000,000 of the four Continental nations.

Here, then, is what we have called the broad explanation of our very great progress in production, in quantity, quality, and cheapness. The potent forces of free exchange have worked in our country under peculiarly favorable conditions, especially during the last quarter of a century. In the first place, we have a vast territory of great variety of climate and resources, which has been peopled by the best of every nation in Europe and their descendants. We have had equality before the law and a closer approach to equality of opportunity in life than any other people have enjoyed. Security, order, and justice on the one hand and no artificial trammels on enterprise and ambition on the other have developed the energies of our people. And these conditions, with the habit of freedom and the habit of co-operation and organization, have brought about more highly efficient and economical modes of business than are anywhere else known. The combined forces of the people have been left free to unfold under the influence of the reasonable certainty of fair reward and the possibility of exceeding rich reward. It is by these means that we have broken out over the barriers which a stupid fiscal policy has sought to impose, and are now eager to take part in the peaceful struggle for the trade of the world.

SPANISH SCAPEGOATS.

There is something really Chinese about the Spanish demand for a scapegoat whenever a Spanish defeat occurs. There is less justification in the demand in Spain than in China. In China, when the army or navy gets beaten, the Son of Heaven takes the yellow jacket or the head from the Viceroy of the province in which the disaster occurred, and this Viceroy is the responsible person. If he has been neglecting military preparations in order to steal himself rich there is justice in his being required to pay the penalty. Peculation may be much more rife than it ought to be in the Spanish Army and Navy. A Spanish Colonial Governor may be expected to feather his own nest just as a British "nabob" in India was expected to do a hundred years ago. But a monster of combined rapacity and cruelty like WEYLER is probably very exceptional.

Whether he be so or not, there is not the slightest reason for imputing any of the Spanish defeats in this war to the actual commander. Neither MONTOJO nor CERVERA nor TORAL was to blame for being beaten. Yet no sooner had any one of them been beaten than a clamor arose at Madrid for his punishment. MONTOJO was ordered to defend Manila with a collection of antiquated and outclassed vessels of war which stood no sort of chance against DEWEY'S squadron. When they were all sunk or burned, as they were bound to be, a senseless clamor arose for the "punishment" of the Admiral. CERVERA was ordered out of Santiago and went, knowing perfectly that he was going to his doom, and having a desperate hope only of saving one of his four cruisers. All four "gloriously succumbed," as BLANCO puts it, and the Admiral is blamed. He could scarcely escape a court-martial if he should now go home. Finally, Gen. TORAL defended Santiago to the best of his ability, which does not seem to have been small, until he was short of food and short of ammunition. Even then he made honorable terms for his command, though in this he was helped by the absence of any desire on the part of the victors to inflict humiliation upon the vanquished. In spite of this, there is a fierce demand in Spain for his "punishment," although it seems that he was left to his own judgment and although he exercised it very well and successfully, so far as success was possible. He is to be punished, if at all, for bringing his garrison away alive and well instead of carrying on a hopeless resistance, by which, indeed, he might have inflicted severe losses on the besiegers, but by which he would have doomed his own command to destruction.

There is something especially mean in this vindictive turning of Spanish rage against men who have served Spain bravely but without success. It is true that the defeats of MONTOJO and CERVERA had an element of the comic mixed with their tragedy. When two squadrons are destroyed, killing but one man on the victorious ships, the owner of the squadrons is ridiculous as well as pitiable. But it is not MONTOJO or CERVERA who is individually to blame because Spanish gunners cannot shoot straight. It is the whole Spanish Navy. It is "cassas de España." All Spain is to blame, not for being defeated by a superior force, but for the absurd ease at least of the naval victories. The whole nation should accept the blame, instead of trying to foist it upon unhappy commanders who have done their best.

A BELGIAN PUBLICIST'S OPINION.

Mr. HENRY GAULLIEUR, a former resident of this city, sends to The Tribune from Brussels the report of a conversation with M. ALPHONSE RIVIER in which that eminent authority on questions of international law freely gave his opinions on the legal aspects of our intervention in the domestic affairs of Spain. M. RIVIER was at one time President of the Institute of International Law, and is at present professor at the University of Brussels. He is a writer on law whose views command respect. To the question whether the United States had the right, according to the principles of international law as taught everywhere in Europe, to interfere with Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, M. RIVIER replied:

"Should my neighbor's house be in flames, and should this neighbor be unable or incapable of putting out the fire, I would certainly invade his premises. This is our principle of intervention, and it can be defined as follows: A State has the well recognized right to intervene in virtue of its own right of self-preservation whenever its rights or its safety are affected, injured, or imperiled by the political or social condition of another State. This is a well-established principle of international law, which no European jurist in his senses can afford to deny. It has always been admitted. The destruction of American property in Cuba carried on for a number of years, the expense incurred by the United States to patrol their coasts or prevent filibustering expeditions from leaving their harbors, without speaking of the state of anarchy existing for some years in the island, were motives more than sufficient, from our legal European standpoint, to authorize the United States to invade that Spanish colony. And, besides, can Europe afford to question this right when her own history is full of instances of armed intervention not always justified and nevertheless tolerated? It is a wonder to me that the United States, having the undoubted right to interfere, did not do so long ago."

That is the international law of intervention in Cuba as we have read and understood it. THE TIMES has repeatedly interpreted and applied the principles as Prof. RIVIER here applies them.

In the midst of war the legal aspects of the procedures that led to war possess a minor interest. But it is historically important and for the good name of our country it is necessary that the soundness and legality of our action should be clearly established. Prof. RIVIER'S statement of the facts and conditions which prompted our intervention is as accurate as his presentation of the principles of law that justified it is convincing. How wide is the difference of tone and view that separates this clear statement by a foreign professor of international law from the perverse and shameful opinion put forth by Prof. E. J. PHELPS of Yale University.

WAR AND BUSINESS.

The sequel to our bewildering proposition to send the Spanish soldiers home is almost more bewildering. It is nothing less than the making of a bargain with a Spanish steamship company to transport the prisoners.

Like the original proposition, this one commends itself as being eminently businesslike as well as eminently humane. It was both cheaper and kinder to send the prisoners home than to keep them in Cuba eating their heads off at our expense for an indefinite period. It is cheaper and kinder to send them upon Spanish ships, if Spanish ships can be had. But in the decision to send them home on Spanish ships humanity had no part. They may be more comfortable on vessels manned and commanded by their own countrymen, but they would not have been inhumanely treated in any case. The decision was a mere matter of business. The bid of the Spanish company, which was very likely specially invited, was simply the most advantageous bid submitted, and was accepted for that reason.

That such a procedure was never heard of before in the history of war does not seem to have entered the head of anybody concerned. There was of course no reason why that consideration should have been allowed to enter. Here is a Spanish commercial company which is also in effect an auxiliary of the Spanish Navy. We have captured or sunk some of its steamers. We should undoubtedly capture or sink the very steamers which we have invited and hired to come into a port under our own control, if our cruisers had met them at sea not under safe conduct. Instead of inflicting all the loss possible upon the owners, we are actually putting money into their pockets and reimbursing them for the losses they have experienced by the war, some of them directly at our hands.

"The war," as Capt. EVANS said when he sent to rescue the crew of the Vizcaya, "has assumed another aspect." By doing a plain piece of business in the most businesslike way we have sensibly mitigated the horrors of war as war has always heretofore been waged. In the days before ocean cables there would have been danger that an American man-of-war, falling in with such a procession of Spanish troops in Spanish troopships, would have opened her guns on it, and it would have been necessary to provide an American convoy. No doubt such a convoy will now be provided, but only for the purpose of seeing that the contract is fulfilled and the prisoners delivered according to its terms. When they are landed in Spain every one of them will be a missionary of peace.

And now comes the Minister of Marine in the new French Ministry and proposes to change the construction of the French naval vessels, giving prominence to speed and not to weight of armor. Then he proposes to spend a great deal of money fitting up strongly fortified naval stations and coal depots in all parts of the world, and still more on torpedo destroyers and swift guard ships for coast defense. All of which is a proclamation that after years of very costly effort France is neither in a position to defend her distant colonies in case of war nor even securely to resist naval attacks upon her own coasts. M. LOCKROY frankly admits that, while he has long been convinced of the need of naval reform, the tremendous efficiency of the United States Navy within the last few months has greatly impressed him. M. LOCKROY is a man of resource and energy, and can be relied on to do his utmost in the direction he has chosen; but with the average life of recent French Ministries, he will have to be very lucky to make even a beginning.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nobody really doubts that the Weather Bureau is conducted with intelligence and skill by men of respectable scientific attainments and a good deal of special knowledge derived from the careful study of meteorological conditions and changes. Moreover, nobody doubts that the bureau's records are kept with an accuracy that will in time make them the source of deductions and generalizations of the utmost importance, or that the prognostications now given out are, in spite of failures ranging somewhere between occasional and frequent, of great practical value to the country, especially to its agricultural and maritime interests. Yet it is a fact that the average citizen rarely mentions the Weather Bureau without making it the object of derisive, almost contemptuous, jests, and neither its works nor its workers are haloed with public respect, much less with public gratitude. This is unfortunate, since the existence of such feelings deprives the observers of the encouragement which they deserve, and has the more serious effect of rendering difficult the task of obtaining adequate appropriations for developing and extending the service. The fault does not all lie in popular levity and inappreciation. The Weather Bureau officials too often forget that, though they are scientists themselves, they are not dealing with scientists, and therefore in their daily communications to the public should use words in their common, not their technical, signification. Even such terms as "warmer" and "cooler" have two meanings. Suppose, for example, at the close of a day on which the thermometer has almost reached 90°, but with little humidity and a lively breeze, the local prophet tells us that to-morrow will be cooler. To-morrow comes, the mercury keeps down close to 80°, but there is no breeze, and the air is half water. The prophet hearkens complacently for congratulations, and he hears instead cruel jokes about his fallibility or fierce denunciations of his incompetence. He deserves them; his hotter day was ideal Summer weather and his cooler day made life a burden. Would it not be possible to combine the figures indicating temperature, humidity, and velocity of the air into a single figure that would express just what people mean when they say—and feel—that the day is hot or the day is cold? The figure answered would vary directly as its first two elements and inversely as its third, and the task of computing it, while not difficult for mathematicians, would be somewhat complex. Any of the Weather Bureau's officers could work out the necessary formula, however, for the problem is not much more intricate than that which is solved by regatta officials when they fix the "racing length" of a yacht by combining its water line with its sail area. In many other similar ways the Weather Bureau could be brought closer to its beneficiaries, with the effect of adding much to its repute and usefulness.

—Some Yale students have just returned from Bermuda laden with treasures, animal, vegetable, and mineral, collected on and near the shores of that pleasant coral reef. At least the students say that what they brought back are treasures, but it is allowable to have one's doubts about that simply because so much emphasis is placed in the reports of the expedition upon the successful capture of many specimens of a creature known to scientists, it seems, as "Grapsus pickus." The name is new to us, we frankly confess, but from the looks of the two words and from the published descriptions of the animal itself it is evident that the delegates from the Sheffield School are trying to play a joke on unsophisticated laymen. "Grapsus pickus," we read, is bright red where he isn't brown or yellow, his habits are mysterious and open to suspicion, and his instincts are predatory. If these details are accurate, it is evident that the students went much further than was necessary for their specimens. New York, and Connecticut, too, it is said, are well supplied with professional politicians, and either State could have spared as many of them as the Yale scientists wanted to put on museum shelves, preserved either in alcohol or arsenical solutions. But "Grapsus pickus" is good, very good, and Bermuda is to be congratulated on her losses.

—Washington has complained bitterly about the bad conduct of the volunteers who have thronged her streets of late, but apparently the city in justice should bear at least half of the disgrace accruing from the deplorable scenes the citizens of the National capital have witnessed with such indignation and horror. The Washington Times prints a protest made by a young soldier in Camp Alger against putting all the blame for what has occurred upon his companions. "I have been in the mining towns of Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado," he writes, "and in none of them did I ever see temptations to drunkenness and immorality so openly, aggressively, and flagrantly forced upon men as I did during the few hours of my only leave of absence in your city." And he continues, with sense and vigor: "Most of the volunteers in Camp Alger are boys who have never been away from home before. If brazen allurements to vice were kept out of windows and off the streets, as they are in many Western cities, and if the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors were better enforced, these inexperienced lads would largely escape the demoralization and disgrace which they have suffered in the lawmaking centre of the United States, where live the pious President and a host of high and moral officials." Another passage from the letter reads: "If you people of Washington think you have just cause of complaint against these noisy, erring soldiers, what is to be said for the mothers and sisters who have devotedly and with tears and prayers intrusted these boys to the care of the Government they enlisted to lay down their lives for if necessary? Surely the good women at home whose hearts are breaking over the reports that reach them about the evil courses of their sons and brothers are entitled to ask the civil and military authorities for a better system of control over evils which, however unavoidable they may be to some extent, have no excuse for existing in the public and law-defying manner they do under the shadow of the Washington Monument." To these charges The Washington Times enters no denial. It only says: "We venture to solicit the attention of the President, the District Commissioners, and our new and efficient Superintendent of Police to this crying evil without further comment." No more was needed.

PERSONAL.

—Not quite so soon as might have been expected, but still in time probably to attain the object sought—the applause of unreasoning sentimentalists—a campaign to save Mrs. MARTHA PLACE from the electric chair has begun in the sensational press. All the inevitable sophistries are employed, all the customary neglect of logic and common sense is exhibited, and every appeal from the principles of justice to the clamors of emotion that similar cases in the past have made familiar is made and reiterated. With great unwisdom the campaigners resort to what they think is sober argument. They dwell upon the horrors of the execution chamber, and ask if we can bear the thought of subjecting a woman to them; the belief of alienists that all criminals are mad is adduced and exaggerated, and we are asked if the killing of an insane woman will not be legal murder; the assertion that capital punishment is a relic of barbarism is made, and we are asked if a woman is to be the victim of this anachronism. But between these statements and these questions there is no real connection. Mrs. PLACE, in the eyes of the law and according to all accepted definitions as well, is a particularly malignant and cruel murderer. Of her guilt there is no shadow of doubt, and for her crime there was not the slightest excuse in the shape of provocation, education, or environment. If the execution chamber is too horrible, and it is very horrible, change the law; if all criminals are mad, and they are under the definitions of the alienists, change the law; if capital punishment shames the age and civilization, and few will deny it, change the law. But to make the law—all law—a tragical farce, to make sex an excuse for murder, and to say that women can kill with impunity—these are dreadful things. Rights and responsibilities go together, and Mrs. PLACE had as many rights as men have and more, though not quite the same privileges. If a man, after turning his home into a hell for years, finally turned it into a shambles, would he deserve death? If so, Mrs. MARTHA PLACE deserves it. She will probably escape, however, for sentimentality is a mighty power, in courts of law and the offices of Governors as well as elsewhere. She has no claim for leniency and no right to it, but not even logicians want her life, and the sensational press considers her valuable.

—Korea isn't much of a news centre at present, but she is successful in making the quality of what she sends atone for smallness of quantity. What more pleasing tale, for instance, could any land produce than that just arrived from Seoul about the German Minister, who sent for the Korean Secretary of State, and, when that official arrived, gave him a sound thrashing because he had refused certain mining concessions to certain German capitalists. There's diplomacy for you, and of the right sort—of the right German sort, that is. When Admiral DIEDERICHS hears of this episode he will understand why his comparatively childish attempts to push the interests of his countrymen have not excited enthusiasm at Berlin. Why didn't he order Admiral DEWEY aboard the German flagship, and why, after the American had come, as no doubt he would have done, was not Teutonic displeasure with American ambitions manifested just as it was at Seoul? The Kaiser may well ask these questions, and Admiral DIEDERICHS will have to think hard to find an answer for them. He isn't much of an Admiral anyhow, it would appear.

—It is stated that Dr. CORNELIUS HERZ, whose recent death at Bournemouth has set many people to recalling the episodes of his strange life, had long claimed to be the inventor of an instrument by which the possibilities of submarine telegraphy could be vastly increased. The details of his scheme were never developed, and probably never will be, but at least three years ago he told more than one newspaper proprietor what he could do. Instead of twenty words a minute, his system was to give a speed of 100,000 words per minute—and more! He foresaw that the newspaper to which he gave exclusive rights of his invention would paralyze all rivals. Owning its own cable communications, it would ring up London, New York, or Melbourne at stated times, according to their longitude, and gather in news by the column, instead of, as at present, by the sentence. "It need be a secret no longer," says The Pall Mall Gazette, "that Dr. HERZ wanted to bequeath this extraordinary power to a paper which would champion his cause to get him his freedom. How far he really had the means to carry out his idea, how much there was in his wonderful invention, perhaps we shall never know. To the interviewer it sounded like the hallucination of a dying man."

CURRENT NOTES.

The Texas State Horticultural Society has catalogued 201 varieties of peaches grown in the Lone Star State and has given a distinct name to every one of them.

* * *

They are talking in Cleveland, Ohio, of sending James R. Garfield, son of the late President, to Congress. He has served in the Senate of Ohio to good acceptance.

* * *

A marble bust of James G. Blaine by an Italian sculptor was placed in the rotunda of the Maine State House at Augusta on Wednesday, through the agency of J. H. Manley.

* * *

There has been a quarrel between the members of the Faculty and the Board of Governors of the Baltimore University School of Medicine, and six of the ten professors have resigned in consequence.

* * *

Somebody in Illinois is said to have offered to furnish South Carolina a battalion of troops to fill its quota under the President's call, and The Charleston News and Courier thinks the proffer is "tough" on its State.

* * *

According to The Auburn Labor League Bulletin the labor men will try to induce the Republican State Convention to nominate for Secretary of State John T. McDonough of Albany, now State Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

* * *

A Delaware railroad expert is now saying, after a close examination, that the peninsula yield of peaches this year will not exceed 50,000 baskets. A little while ago it was estimated at 350,000 bushels, but there came a fall of fruit and expectations.

* * *

Miss Sarah G. Weeden, a relative of the poet John G. Whittier, has been made Superintendent of the Massachusetts State Almshouse, in Charlestown, and it is to be devoted henceforth solely to the care of women and aged couples. This will be a new departure for the Bay State.

* * *

The sound-money Democrats of Pennsylvania have finally indorsed the regular party candidates for the State offices, having received assurances that George H. Jenks, the nominee for Governor, has said that the silver issue can wait until 1900 and that the fight this year, so far as he can influence it, shall be made on State issues solely.

THE COMMON TIE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To one familiar with the history of the peoples which speak the English language the former feeling of bitterness between the United States and England is not different in kind from that which has at various times existed between those who remained on English soil. History, written by Englishmen, shows that all over Great Britain are fields whose greatest crops, from the earliest historic times down to a very recent date, have been bitter feuds between rival parties of the English race.

The English people who came to this country to make for themselves homes brought with them English traditions. Foremost among these traditions was that which made it evident that Englishmen can always be depended upon to fight for their rights. For more than 150 years Englishmen in this country tried to secure these rights under the crown. When they found that to be impossible they secured them by casting off the yoke. Then for thirty years after the separation England tried to treat us still as subjects, but failed. Was the bitterness which resulted any different from that which had for ages existed among those who remained at home? Was England's course at the beginning of our civil war one likely to foster friendly relations between the two countries?

Yet during all this time the true American has been proud of the fact that his ancestors came from England, and when he fought he did it in defense of English traditions. When we fought against Englishmen we were really "defending England against herself." When we made laws they were based upon English law.

Does Mr. Thomson realize that it is not long since his portion of Great Britain was fighting in defense of its rights against England? Was there no bitterness manifested in that case?

The fact is, that all this fighting in defense of the right has made the English-speaking race the grandest race on the globe. If England has come to see this and to see that the United States and Great Britain can be more useful to each other as friends than as enemies, she will find the United States very willing to be friendly to her, and together they need have no fear as to what the rest of the world may do. It is evident that the two great branches of the English people are beginning to see this.

New York, July 19, 1898.

L. L. BUCK.

HOW TAMMANY HELPED PASS THE BLACK FORCE BILL.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

A story The Eagle told the other day was to the effect that ex-Senator Hill wanted all the Democratic Assemblymen to resign in a body before the final vote on the Black Force bill was taken. That would deprive the Assembly of the three-fifths attendance necessary to a quorum when bills with money appropriations in them can be passed. Republicans do not comprise three-fifths of the Assembly. Bills with money in them can be passed by a majority, but three-fifths of the Assembly must be present to form a quorum to make their passage constitutional. Ex-Senator Hill's plan would have beaten the bill had the plan been adopted.

The time for it was well set. The Democrats had patriotically taken part in the passage of the bills to let soldiers vote in the field, and to increase the appropriations of the State for war purposes. They had taken part in the debate on the Black Force bill itself. On the day set for its final passage, had they all resigned in a body, as the ex-Senator proposed, the Black Force bill could not have been passed, for it contained provisions for the appropriation of many thousands of dollars, and, as said, bills with money in them require the presence of a quorum of not less than three-fifths of all the members of the Assembly.

The Democratic Assemblymen from Kings County and from the counties up the State were ready thus to resign in a body. The Democratic Assemblymen from New York County, under Tammany Hall, were not willing to resign, because they had not leave from Richard W. Croker, who is in Europe, or from John F. Carroll, his immediate representative, who was indisposed or inaccessible in Manhattan or in Long Branch. Thus the plan of wholesale resignation was made impossible, for unless all the Democratic Assemblymen resigned, none could usefully do so. The parliamentary and political object of the resignations required that all the Democratic members unite in them.

The defeat of the Black Force bill would have been excellent for the State. It would have been a most commendable result for the Democratic Party to accomplish. The defeat would have been wholly due to the Democracy. It would have won for that party the gratitude of the State. It would have nullified the Republican object in calling the extra session at all. It would have demoralized the lines and divided the factions of that party. It would have destroyed the prestige of Gov. Black with his party and with the people. The resignation of all the Democratic Assemblymen could in nothing have hurt the State. The Legislature would have already done all it could do for the State, before Dec. 31, when the terms of the members will expire by law. The resignations would have injured none of the members, for they had all drawn their full salary for the year and their mileage both ways for the extra session.

We set out the advantages that would have been gained and the fact that no harm would have occurred, to emphasize the loss that has followed from the failure of the plan. The bill has been passed. The pretext for its passage was the charge that the Democrats of Manhattan intended to commit election frauds—and that the bill was necessary to head them off. The Manhattan Democratic Assemblymen resent that charge—but deliberately allowed it, so to speak, to be formulated into law, when they had the power to beat that law. The expensive and laborious antagonism of the law in the courts is devolved on the Democrats, by this default of the Manhattan Democratic Assemblymen. An easy and certain victory over their presumed enemy was sacrificed by them, because their leader was beyond reach of consultation—and his deputy in politics made no sign, probably because the chief was away.

The charge was made, we hope untruly, that Mr. Carroll would not sanction the plan because ex-Senator Hill proposed it, as he understands Mr. Croker's policy to be that "Mr. Hill must be downed and ignored under all circumstances." If that is so, the incidental consequence of that policy in this instance is the "downing" of the Democratic Party in a contest of tactics with the political enemy in which ex-Senator Hill had planned victory for the party. The price paid was rather expensive. In view of all the facts, we submit that Mr. Croker would do well to stay in New York, or to give to Mr. J. F. Carroll a reasonable margin of liberty to think or to act, in his absence, or that, between them, they arrange to kill Mr. Hill, as the only other effective way of making him stop thinking, planning, and acting while Mr. Croker is abroad or asleep.

The Democracy of Kings County may soon have to choose between David B. Hill's policy of keeping the Democracy as a party alive and the Croker policy of killing off David B. Hill, no matter what the effect on the party may be. The incident to which reference has been made indicates that the Croker Hill-killing policy has its disadvantages, especially in emergencies, and that in emergencies the Hill policy of meeting and of mastering them would have its advantages—for the party as a whole, though it might be unpleasant for Mr. Croker or for Mr. Carroll.

Nor has the entire sin of Mr. Hill been told, for after he devised this plan of killing the Black Force bill, which Mr. Carroll, in the absence of Mr. Croker, neatly overturned, to the grateful delight of the Republicans, the ex-Senator had the boldness to publish an attack on the Black Force law itself which the Democracy has universally made the basis of its whole campaign against that measure. If Mr. Croker or Mr. Carroll cannot prevent that sort of thing, the usefulness of their broad and attractive policy of "anything to beat Hill" may be real, but it is certainly not apparent.

We are further told that now Tammany is saying: "The Black Force law is not so bad, after all. It will not prevent us from winning. We are stronger by 50,000 votes than we were last Fall. Besides, there are 300 places for us under the law, and in these times 300 places are not to be despised. We are under no hurry to have it declared unconstitutional." If this report be true, the ferocious Croker policy of "killing Hill" does not seem to prevent a thrifty understanding with the Platt machine for these and other places. Quite as much is suspected now. More than that has been proved in the past. The chorus of praise, in Tammany itself, which has broken out, in Mr. Croker's absence, over Mr. Hill's arraignment of the Black Force law should be suppressed by Mr. Carroll without delay, for its volume is increasing every hour. A request from the Wigwam to State Supervisor of Elections John McCullagh, who has just taken an office which he owes to the refusal of the Tammany Assemblymen to resign, so as to prevent the passage of the Black Force law, that he suppress the Tammany tributes to ex-Senator Hill should certainly be effective, if there is any gratitude at all left anywhere in this world.

NUGGETS.

The Better Way.

A disposition is everywhere manifested to make it hot for the scorcher. Why not try what the "cooler" would do toward his reformation?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Also Ran.

Dogby—Let's see, in that war over Cuba the Americans and the Cubans took part, and who else?

Racyboy—The Spaniards also ran.—Philadelphia North American.

A Different Point of View.

Wealthy Patient—And this vermiform appendix which is causing all my trouble is, as I am informed, quite useless.

Doctor—Er—well, I would hardly go so far as to say that.—Detroit Journal.

Hard Indeed.

Father—Yes, child, diamonds are hard anyway you consider them—even hard to get and hard to keep.

Disappointed Daughter—But, pa, they're hardest of all to be without.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Satiated.

Mrs. Bizler—Charles, I don't think we will go to Starfish Beach, after all. I hear that Mrs. Dibble is going to be there.

Mr. Bizler—What of that? There'll be room enough for both of you.

Mrs. Bizler—Charles Bizler, I've met that woman at the beach three Summers, and I am not going to be brought in contact with that tambour work of hers again. I'm tired and sick of the sight of it.—Boston Transcript.

THE PATRIOTIC TOWN.

Edward Singer in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

We've got a board o' strategy down at the grocery, en
Bill Simpkins is acquainted well with one o' Hobson's men;
We've got a street named after Schley, en one for Sampson, too,
En we've changed the name o' Main Street—now it's Dewey Avenue.
The question's been debated on, en 'fore a week rolls roun'
Us fellers 'll be livin' in a place called Shaftertown;
We keep the ol' flag floatin' all the day en all the night,
But we hain't got any feller that hez gone away to fight.

Ab Balser proved ez good ez gold en filled our hearts with joy,
That he went to school with "Fightin' Bob" when he was jist a boy.
The boys are chewin' navy plug—no other kind 'll do;
The gals hez got a drum corps, en they wear red, white, en blue.
The band plays patriotic tunes, en keeps it up till late;
We tried to lynch a Dago that wuz ridin' on a freight.
We 'lowed he wuz a Spaniard, so o' course we had a right,
But we hain't got eny feller that hez gone away to fight.

The Jimson baby hez been named without a bit o' fuss;
They both agreed to call the kid Irene Vesuvius.
We've got a flag that went clean through with Sherman to the sea,
En we're mighty proud o' that flag, ez we shorely orter be.
We cheered like sixty when we heered that Santiago fell;
We blowed the sawmill whistle en we rung the schoolhouse bell.
We're great on independence, on liberty en right,
But we hain't got eny feller that hez gone away to fight.

THE SENECA'S SUFFERERS

No Yellow Fever Among the Patients, and the Quarantine Is Raised.

FOREIGN ATTACHES NOW HERE

They Are Brought to Manhattan and Are Anxious to Get to Washington—The Seneca Thoroughly Cleansed.

Health Officer Doty last night raised the quarantine on the passengers of the transport Seneca, which came into port with sick and wounded soldiers on Wednesday, and among whom were several suspicious cases of fever. All danger from yellow fever infection has passed, and last night Dr. Doty brought to Manhattan the attachés of foreign legations who were observing the operations of the United States Army in Cuba and who came North on the Seneca. The other persons now at Hoffman and Swinburne Islands will be brought to the city this morning.

The only suspicious case during yesterday was that of William Paley, the photographer for the Edison Company, who was very ill from fever. Dr. Doty watched his case carefully, and at 6 o'clock last night went to Swinburne Island to make another observation. At that time Paley was much improved, and his case was diagnosed as malarial fever. This is also the complaint from which the other fever patients are suffering.

The foreign attachés were very anxious to get to the city and Washington, so Dr. Doty tendered them the use of the tug Governor Flower, on which they and Mrs. Sylvester Scovel, wife of the correspondent, came to Manhattan last night.

Other Patients Comfortable.

The other patients are so comfortable in their new quarters that they were perfectly well satisfied to remain another night. They had good meals yesterday, and on Wednesday night slept for the first time in weeks in clean and comfortable beds. Col. Van Horn of the Eighth Infantry, who is at Hoffman Island, said to Dr. Doty:

"We are very comfortable, indeed. Last night was the first good night's sleep I have had in a good clean bed in many moons. Beyond the fact that we are anxious to get to our homes we have nothing to wish for."

The patients were seated about under the shade of great dormitories enjoying the refreshing breeze. Some read the newspapers, others were writing or playing cards, and all seemed happy.

Miss Jennings, the Red Cross nurse whose ministrations on board the Seneca, the men say, saved many a life, is much pleased with the improved condition of her charges. She was to come to the city last night with the foreign officers, but at the last minute decided to stay with the sick men who were grateful for her service and self-sacrifice. She will come to the city to-day with the other civilians.

Surgeon Gen. Sternberg telegraphed to Dr. Doty last night that, as soon as he granted pratique, to deliver the soldiers now in his charge to Surgeon Rafferty at Fort Hamilton.

Miss Rhodes of the National War Relief Association, of which Mrs. U. S. Grant is President, visited Dr. Doty at Quarantine yesterday and made arrangements to send underwear, night shirts, stationery, pipes, and tobacco to the soldiers in the event of their being detained. Dr. Doty last night notified Miss Rhodes of the lifting of the quarantine, which will make the sending of these supplies unnecessary.

The soldiers on the two islands were made happy yesterday by the receipt of a lot of pipes and tobacco from Mrs. Francis D. Perry of Philadelphia. The Hartford Soldiers' Aid Supply Society of Hartford, Conn., sent a check for $50 through H. E. Phelps to Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown of the Medical Supply Depot in the Army Building, to be used for the purchase of delicacies for the sick and wounded soldiers.

The Seneca Scrubbed.

The crew of the disinfecting boat Wadsworth gave the Seneca the best cleaning she has had for a long time yesterday. The transport was thoroughly scrubbed, soap, water, and soda not being spared, and she also underwent a thorough fumigation, and the effects of the crew were also thoroughly disinfected. The work was completed last night, and the vessel will be granted pratique this morning.

Dr. Doty refused yesterday to speak of the conditions on board the Seneca, other than to say that the cleaning she got would do her good.

"Those who were on board that vessel can tell the story," he said. "It is unfortunate, I should say, that foreign attachés who came here to look over our methods should have been witnesses to the scenes that were enacted on board the Seneca. From the stories going about I should think they would not be impressed with the manner in which the United States treats her sick and wounded soldiers."

Following is the complete official list of persons now on Hoffman Island who will be released from there to-day:

Officers.

VAN HORN, J. J., Colonel, Eighth Infantry.
SOUTHMAYD, FREDERICK G., Major, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.
JOYCE, WALTER, Captain, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.
ENGLISH, WILLIAM E., Captain, United States Volunteers.
BUNDY, OMAR, Captain, United States Army.
SEYBURN, J. R., Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry.
HALL, THOMAS H., Lieutenant, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.
COLLINS, EDGAR J., Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry.
MARTIN, E. H., Lieutenant, United States Army.
LAWLERS, GLEN, Lieutenant, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers.
BIRD, W. S., Surgeon.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

BOCHROCH, L. K., Sergeant, Company A, Second Artillery; discharged.
FRITZ, WILLIAM, Sergeant, band, Twenty-first Infantry; wounded.
McNAMARA, G. H., Sergeant, Company G, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.
POPE, FREDERICK W., Sergeant, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
PULSIFER, GEORGE, Commissary Sergeant, United States Army.
WHITE, CYRUS, Sergeant, Company F, Fifth Artillery; discharged.
BODEN, CHARLES, Corporal, Company G, Eighth Ohio Volunteers; sick.
BERNUS, JOSEPH, Corporal, Company E, Second Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.
KREICH, JOSEPH, Corporal, Company E, Eighth Infantry; discharged.
NISSON, PETER Corporal, Company F, Fifth Artillery; discharged.
SMITH, GEORGE, Corporal, Company A, Seventh Infantry; wounded.
SPAULDING, THOMAS, Corporal, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry; wounded.

Privates.

ANGELL, W. G., Company E, Twelfth Infantry; wounded.
BRYAN, Bert E., Company A, Thirty-third Michigan; sick.
BURLEIGH, HENRY, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan; sick.
BYRNE, Alfred, Seventh Infantry; sick.
BODE, J. W., Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
BECKHEIMER, JOHN L., Company C, Third Artillery; discharged.
BUCK, FRANK, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.
BARBER, William, Company H, Ninth Infantry; sick.
COURVILLE, C. M., Company A, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
CATNER, J. C., Company C, Second Artillery; sick.
EATON, HUGH, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
FERN, JOHN W., Company C, Third Cavalry; wounded.
FISHER, JOHN F., Company F, Fifth Artillery; wounded.
HAIGHT, BERT, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers; sick.
HARRINGTON, DENNIS, Company H, Seventh Infantry; discharged.
KEYSER, HARRY, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
LEADER, GEORGE, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry; discharged.
LE PAGE, WRIGHT, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.
MONAHAN, J. L., Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
McGREGOR, H. P., Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry, (Rough Riders;) wounded.
McCORMICK, JOHN, Company B, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.
PELLETIER, PAUL, Company K, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.

Correspondents.

POWELL, B., Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
PARENA, WILLARD, Company E, Sixth Infantry; discharged.
RONCO, WILLIAM E., Company H, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.
ROBINSON, L., Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry; wounded.
SMITH, ROBERT, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
SHANAHAN, EDWARD, Company B, Sixth Infantry; wounded.
STEWERS, J. B., Company B, Seventh Infantry; wounded.
SIMONDS, FRANK, Company E, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.
SIMS, H., Company D, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
TIERNEY, WILLIAM, Company C, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers; sick.
WINGARTEN, FREDERICK, Company A, Sixth Cavalry; wounded.
WALGAMUTH, C. W., Company K, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers; sick.
BEACH, H. L., Associated Press.
BELLAIR, KENNETH G., St. Louis Chronicle.
BENNETT, I. O'D., Chicago Journal.
CHAMBERLAIN, J. E., Washington Transcript.
EWAN, JOHN, Toronto Globe.
FRANCIS, C. R., Minneapolis Times.
HANCOCK, H. L., Golden Hours.
HANDS, CHARLES E., London Daily Mail.
HARRIS, G. F., Chicago Record.
LANGLAND, JAMES, Chicago Daily News.
SMITH, MORTON, Atlanta Journal.

Civilians.

CHRISTIE, H. C., New York.
JENNINGS, JEANETTE, Red Cross.
WHEAT, J. C., Jr., photographer for Gen. Ludlow.

Camp Followers.

BAXTER, ISAAC, colored, Norfolk, Va.
BROWN, THOMAS, colored, Ocala, Fla.
GARVIN, BENJAMIN J., colored, Sanford, Fla.
SMITH, ROBERT, colored, Ehren, Ala.
WILLIAMS, Robert, colored, Lakeland, Fla.

THE PATIENTS AT BELLEVUE.

All Will Recover, Under Good Medical Treatment and Their Pleasant Surroundings.

Every soldier of the twenty-nine removed to Bellevue Hospital from the Senaca is already on the high way to health and strength. In some instances the improvement in their conditions since Wednesday night is remarkable.

One case, that of Quartermaster Sergt. J. A. Paegelow, of Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, was thought to be fatal beyond all question, when an examination of the man was made by the surgeons immediately after his arrival at the institution. A bullet had perforated both lungs. This wound became aggravated by the lack of treatment. The physicians held a consultation, and Paegelow, under their heroic methods, experienced immediate relief. Yesterday morning he awoke in high spirits, and all day long continued feeling jubilant and well.

Immediately after the men were installed in their ward in the Sturgis Pavilion Wednesday evening they were treated to an abundance of sweet milk, eggs, bread, &c. They ate ravenously. When all had finished this feast sponge baths were the next indulgence. Then those who felt like retiring were conducted to the clean, cool cots arranged for them. With many a grunt of satisfaction this detachment nestled down between the white sheets, and soon all were asleep.

Tobacco for the Smokers.

A number of the men, however, demanded something to smoke before turning in. A nurse was accordingly sent out, and shortly returned with his hat full of cigars, cigarettes, &c. These he distributed among the waiting devotees. The party then adjourned to the outside of the pavilion, found comfortable seats, and proceeded to "light up." This done, a yarn-spinning contest began. Each of the wearers of the blue was anxious to hear of the experiences of the others. So they talked and talked without cessation, and would have probably finished by morning had not certain interested auditors in the persons of doctors and nurses happened to think of their professional reputations and ordered the talkers to bed. All of them arose yesterday morning looking bright and cheerful.

Only two of the twenty-nine were in bed throughout yesterday. They are Lieut. J. S. Byram of the First Cavalry and Alton K. Moore of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers. Their wounds are not serious—merely disabling. Yesterday morning a thorough examination of their wounds was made. Nobody in all this country has the advantage of better surgical skill than these soldiers have secured. Dr. Bryant, ex-President Cleveland's physician, and Prof. J. D. Stewart and Prof. Alexander Lambert all proffered their services, and now have charge of the cases.

Gifts and Delicacies.

Early in the morning delicacies and gifts of various sorts began to come in from people on the outside. Cigars, fruit, and flowers formed the majority of the donations. The wife of Lieut. G. E. French of Saugerties, N. Y., of the Fourth Infantry, telegraphed that she would see to it that the men of the Fourth Regiment were well supplied with delicacies, as well as proper medical attention. There are only three men of the Fourth Regiment in the hospital—Jacob Muller, J. H. Mose, and Nelson Johnson. All three are doing well.

All day a deluge of letters and telegrams poured in upon Superintendent O'Rourke. It seemed to him, he said, as though the whole world was making inquiries about the wounded.

There were numberless applications for permission to see the men, especially Arthur, the colored cavalryman; Moore, the Seventy-first boy, and Major Corliss and Lieut. Col. Egbert. Everybody was denied the privilege. But so pressing were many of the importunities that it was found necessary to place an extra guard around the soldiers' quarters to make the denial effective.

Lieut. Byram said to a nurse this morning, commenting on the negro Arthur: "Those colored men are great fighters. They went into the battle at San Juan Hill under a perfect rain of shot and shell. They never flinched, and I tell you that the colored man showed the white man that he could fight for Uncle Sam as well as he could. It was an inspiring scene, with the colored men in a sort of religious frenzy, shouting 'Praise the Lord!' and other like expressions. And when the battle was over they sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner' as loud as any of us."

FOREIGN ATTACHES TALK.

They Speak in High Praise of the American Gunners.

Health Officer Doty, the Military and Naval Attaché, and the wife of a correspondent were landed at the Battery shortly after 8 o'clock last evening after a trip from Hoffman Island in a heavy rain. At the dock a carriage from the Hotel Martin was awaiting for the Attachés, and they were hastily bundled into it. None of them were inclined to speak of their experiences.

There were in the party Gen. Envers Pasha, the Turkish Military Attaché; Lieut. S. Akiiyma of the Japanese Navy, Commander V. E. Anderson of the Swedish Army, Lieut. J. H. Huau, a former Cuban officer; Capt. Abildgaard of the legation of Norway and Sweden; Col. Yermoloff, an Attaché of the Russian Embassy, and Count Rebenn Paschwitz of the German Army.

After dining at the hotel, several of the foreign representatives unbent and were inclined to refer superficially to what they had seen and experienced. They united in condemning the conditions on the Seneca, and were enthusiastic over the spirit of the American fighters, on sea and land. The gunnery of the Americans in the naval battle off Santiago especially excited their admiration, and was about the first impression they mentioned.

Col. Abildgaard was nattily attired, despite the rain and mud in the uniform of an artillery officer. He spoke intelligent English, but ungrammatical. The conditions were horrible on the Seneca, he said, and there was much suffering. Further than that he was reluctant to say out of regard for his official position. Regarding the army and navy he was less reticent.

"The Americans fought well always," he said. "They never went back, not once. It was always forward and forward. I had never seen anything like it. It was fine fighting." The Colonel was on board the Segurança, Shafter's headquarters boat, when the Spanish men-of-war were discovered at the mouth of the harbor. Consequently he was not in time to witness much of the battle, but what he observed from a distance impressed him still more with the bravery of Americans.

Of the Spanish gunnery he showed considerable contempt. "They fired much, but had not much hit," was the way he expressed his opinion, accompanying it with a disdainful shrug. The Colonel went around on a trip later to inspect the wrecks, and reported that he had seen much of great technical value for his official report.

The Japanese Attaché said that the fire of the American gunners at the naval battle was wonderful. He was also aboard the Segurança and saw the fighting from a distance. When he saw the clouds of smoke enwrapping the fighting craft of both nations he said to himself that it was impossible for one to hit another. Then when he inspected the wrecks of the Spanish Navy he had only admiration for such skill in gunnery as the Americans had shown. The aim was accurate for almost every shot, and the effect fine, he said.

Lieut. J. H. Huau said he was formerly on the staff of Gen. Garcia, with whom he had remained for some time. He spoke strongly in criticism of the conditions aboard the transport.

HIS DEATH IS A MYSTERY

Johann A. Pfenning's Body Found Mutilated in His Lonely Lodgings.

HIS DOG KEEPING GUARD

The Brute Had Apparently Torn His Master's Corpse in an Effort to Wake Him—A Natural Death, the Police Say.

The body of Johann A. Pfenning, thirty-two years old, a German, was found late yesterday afternoon in a rear room on the ground floor of the brick tenement at 440 East Twelfth Street. It had been mangled by a dog which was running wild in the room at the time.

About 5:30 o'clock, in the little stone-flagged courtyard back of the tenement, a small, pale-faced woman was standing trembling before the closed shutters of Pfenning's room, and calling in a terrified voice "Hey, Mister! Mister!" without getting an answer. She tried to peer through the shutters to the gloomy chamber, but could see nothing. The yelping of a dog as it ran about the room was the only sound she heard.

The little woman was a tenant of the house, Mrs. Mary A. Riley, who lived across the hallway which divides the lower floor of the house, and opposite the room where the dog was making his strange circuit, and the noise the brute made had drawn her attention. She knew that there was a lodger within, a stranger to her, whom she had seen not long before, but whether he was deathly ill or dead she did not know. She went back from the courtyard into the hall and tried the door leading into the room, but the dog came near and she beat a retreat to the street, where she told Roundsman McGuire and Patrolman Andrew Trubig of the Fifteenth Precinct what she had seen and heard.

Pfenning was lying dead within the room, scantily clad and with blood dripping from from the several wounds where the dog, whose close friend he had been since the brute was a pup, had sunk his teeth apparently in a frenzy of desperation that his master would not wake.

No One Knew Him.

Pfenning had moved into the poorly furnished rooms on Tuesday, after selling out a little liquor business in a near-by block, and none of the lodgers knew him. When the policemen entered the hallway and mounted a chair to look over the transom it was an ugly sight that met their eyes. Pfenning lay on his back in one corner of the uncarpeted floor nearly nude.

A big coach dog ran yelping and moaning about the room, and the floor was soiled with blood. To open the door meant to face the dog. They went into the courtyard, where other policemen soon joined them, and from a stable across the street a rope was procured, and opening a pair of shutters the men made a futile effort to lasso the brute through the half-closed window. Then they began to shoot at him.

The dog finally retreated into a little bedroom adjoining the main room on the north, after one of the policemen had broken a panel in the entrance door and shot him through the opening. The officers then entered and closed the bedroom door on the dog, and one of them, going round to the yard of the adjoining house on the east, shot him again through the little bedroom window. It had taken about five shots to finish the dog.

The body of Pfenning was next examined. His abdomen and thigh were found to have been mangled, evidently by the bite of the dog. His body was slightly swollen, and his arms fixed in a cramped position. There were no evidences of any sort of a fight.

Death a Mystery.

Whether the man died from a sudden and violent attack of illness or killed himself by poison is at present a mystery. His lips were not blue, nor did they smell of any drug. There was not a mark on the body save those made by the dog.

On a mantel were three bottles. One of these contained glycerine from a Warren Street druggist's, another was filled with a dark fluid and labeled "Sugar Coloring," and the third was half filled and labeled "Boad Oil." A certificate on the wall testified that Johann A. Pfenning was a United States citizen.

Coroner Fitzpatrick came late in the night to view the body, and with him the dead man's two brothers, Arnold, a well-to-do boss plasterer, with a business in Avenue B, and Emil, also a plasterer.

A crowd of loiterers and friends crowded into the room and gazed with morbid curiosity at the body.

Emil Pfenning bent down to look at his mutilated brother and then rose and turned away, moaning quietly to himself. When the body was to be taken away, however, his grief burst out afresh, and he threw himself down to embrace the dead, but was forced away.

The body was removed to Hoellerer's undertaking place in Ludlow Street, where the inquest will be held to-day. The dead man belonged to the Hoellerer Association, a benefit organization providing for the burial of its members, and it will pay the expense of his interment, or his brother will.

Pfenning Was Sick.

Pfenning, the police say, was last seen alive at 3 P. M., when he came out of his room, weak and pale, and asked Mrs. Riley for a cup of tea. He was in reality seen alive at 4:30 P. M. At that time Jeremiah Quill, who lives in the rear rooms directly opposite the two rooms occupied by Pfenning, was on the front stoop, when Pfenning came out of his room with the dog and groped along the hallway to the front.

He addressed some broken words in German to Quill, who could not understand, but took hold of him to assist him back, saying: "In God's name, man, get back to your room." Then the dog ran in between them and turned savagely on Quill, who backed away.

Pfenning groped his way, almost on hands and knees, back into his room and the dog followed him. The door was closed, and the man must have died soon afterward. The police believe Pfenning died a natural death, and that he was torn by the dog in the frantic efforts of the brute to arouse him. The theory of murder has been advanced, but there appears to be little foundation for it. The theory of suicide is entertained.

Pfenning was a fancy plasterer by trade, and went into the liquor business because he was too short to stand on a scaffold beside men of average height. He married the widow of his brother John, and she helped him at serving customers in his little saloon, 529 East Eleventh Street. A few years ago she eloped with another man, and since Pfenning had, it is said, often brooded on his loss. Outwardly, however, he was cheerful.

On Monday he sold his little saloon to Peter Young for $225. He was tired, he said, of the liquor business, and was going to try plastering again. He was seen by Henry Steck, an old friend, on Tuesday, and seemed in high glee. His health was believed to be good.

Bank Books Found.

Some bank books and a moderate amount of money in bills were found in the stove of Pfenning's room and turned over to his brother Arnold. It is said that poverty could not possibly have led him to suicide, as Arnold Pfenning would have cared for him if he were in need. Arnold would not discuss his brother's death last night.

Henry Steck said of the dead man yesterday: "He was a fine, good-hearted fellow, with his hand in his pocket for every man's needs. He was apparently a man of cheerful spirits, and no one expected him to take his life. Still, I think he did take poison, because the swollen condition of his body and his cramped arms seem to me to show the effects of a drug."

Pfenning's dog was called Bismarck. He had raised him from a pup, and the dog always slept in the same room with Pfenning. Early yesterday morning the dog got in trouble with the proprietor of an East Twelfth Street saloon where Pfenning visited, and the man asked him why he did not shoot him, saying the dog had bitten several people. "I would not take a hundred dollars for him," said Pfenning. "I love that dog. He is the only friend I got now."

It was noticed that Pfenning seemed ill when he left the saloon.

New Yorkers Have the Typhoid.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Surgeons report a temporary lull in typhoid at Camp Alger, only two new cases having been reported to-day. Both are from the Third New York—Capt. L. B. Smith, Company A, now in Rochester, on leave of absence, and First Lieut. Jenkins of Company L, who has been sent to Fort Myer.

GEN. WOODFORD CONSULTED.

He Holds an Interview with the President Lasting Over an Hour.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who represented this Government at Madrid, had an interview with the President this afternoon that occupied over an hour. He will return to New York to-morrow. Gen. Woodford made an express and specific disclaimer of any political significance in his visit here at this time. His visit, he said, was purely and solely on personal and professional business, in no way connected with the war situation. He was not called here, he said, nor was there any truth in the reports commenting on his visit as indicative of an early peace movement.

When Minister Woodford set sail for Spain very soon after his appointment there were several matters of professional detail here coming up in his legal work that he had no time then to dispose of. These were left over until his return here, and, save a hurried and brief trip immediately after his recall, he had not been in Washington since. These and matters of a personal nature, it is explained, have brought him over here on a two days' stay and now have been closed. Mr. Woodford's denial that his trip had any bearing on the situation was positive and unequivocal. He, however, declined to be quoted or to discuss any phase of the situation. While here, however, there is no doubt of his having given the Administration the benefit of his knowledge of Spanish affairs.

WRECK OF THE DESDEMONA.

Her Officers Say She Was Not Burned, but Ran on a Reef Off Corinto.

The steamer Alliance, which arrived yesterday from Colon brought along seven of the officers and the steward of the German steamer Desdemona, which, according to Lloyds Shipping Register, was burned off the Nicaraguan Coast on June 15, and according to the statements of the officers, was not burned at all, but ran on a reef fourteen miles from Corinto.

The officers who arrived yesterday are H. Frahm, First Officer; H. Vohss, Second Officer; F. Wartmann, Third Officer; R. Grandenwitz, physician; A. Schnell, First Engineer; A. Meyer, Second Engineer, and R. Brockmeyer, Third Engineer. The steward is G. Shaft.

The officers yesterday ridiculed the reports of the Desdemona having been burned and said they were not true. According to their story, on the night of June 15 they encountered a strong current, and at midnight they were driven on the Specks Reef, about fourteen miles off Corinto. The weather was quite calm, and Capt. Otto Wonnelsdorf and the officers easily quieted the forty-five passengers, many of whom were women and children. The boats were lowered, and the passengers were taken to Corinto, and afterward the crew went ashore.

Part of the cargo was saved, and about 500 tons of coal remained on board when the officers left. The passengers were forwarded to their various destinations at the expense of the company, and the crew were sent home by another steamer of the company that was on the coast. The Captain remained in Corinto to dispose of the remainder of the cargo.

On the arrival of the officers in New York they called at the German Consulate and were sent on board the steamer Bulgaria of the Hamburg-American Line in Hoboken, which sails to-morrow.

COLOSSAL RAILROAD SCHEME.

Line Proposed to Connect Port Royal, S. C., and the Lakes.

TOLEDO, July 21.—The promoters of the Black Diamond system of railway, of which William McKirley of Toledo is President, have outlined their project. Active work will be begun in ninety days after the close of the war. It is to be composed of seventeen separate companies with a total mileage of 2,238 miles. The main line is to extend from Hammond on the Chicago and Belt Line to Port Royal, S. C., through Greenfield, Ind., crossing the Ohio River at Vevay; from the river to Ghent on the Kentucky; thence to Jellico Narrows, Tenn., passing through North Carolina, touching Bushnell and Frankfort, and through Georgia and South Carolina, passing Rabun Gap to Port Royal. A branch will be built to Fairport on Lake Erie, others to Columbus, the Pittsburg coal district, and the West Virginia and Kentucky coal fields.

FEW VOLUNTEERS DESERTING.

Not More than Eight Men Have Left Camp Thomas.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 21.—There have been very few desertions from the army here. There are a number of men who have remained away without leave until their money was all gone, but there have not been twenty genuine desertions from the entire army. Four men from the Eighth Massachusetts have been away overtime, but only two of these, it is believed, are deserters. The First Pennsylvania has four deserters, and the Third Tennessee two. A hurried investigation this afternoon discovered that there were no desertions at all in the First Maine, and not more than one, if that, in the First Vermont.

It is stated at Gen. Brooke's headquarters that in so large a body of raw soldiers, unused to the hardships of camp life, it is remarkable that so few have deserted the ranks. There are, of course, occasional desertions, but the story that there have been numerous desertions from regiments from any one section or from the army at large is untrue. It was pointed out to the soldiers remaining away over time that they could be considered deserters, and on this foundation some special correspondents have been reporting these men as deserters every day, sometimes to the number of hundreds.

The Friesland Expected To-morrow.

It was reported at the office of the Red Star Line yesterday that the Belgian steamer Friesland, which left Antwerp on July 9, and broke her shaft on July 14, in longitude 52 degrees 30 minutes and latitude 42 degrees 27 minutes, is expected to reach here to-morrow. She was spoken by a steamer, but replied that she was making repairs and had no need of assistance. She was then under slow steam. The Friesland has on board 16 saloon and 35 second-class passengers, and also 300 steerage passengers.

A Bather Killed by Diving.

Robert Burns, an expressman forty-five years old, of 206 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, was killed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning while bathing at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. Burns had been in the water some time, and came out to show his brother how he could dive. In his exhibition dive he struck his back on the bottom and broke his spine. A rowboat was secured and the injured man was brought ashore. He died before an ambulance could be summoned.

Discharged Servant Fires a House.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 21.—An apparently crazy servant girl, out of revenge on account of being discharged, set fire to the house of her former mistress to-day. The building, which was slightly damaged, was occupied as a boarding house by Mrs. M. B. Cady. The servant, after setting the fire, struck Mrs. Cady's daughter a violent blow in the face. She is under arrest.

Shines Cost More than the Boots.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

New York bootblacks have reduced the price for "blacking" russet shoes from ten cents to a nickel. Patent leathers will probably come next. The fact is that the old-fashioned five-cent plain shine is the hardest job of the lot to tackle, and worth the most money. And it is curious to see how the shoe-shining business has developed. Let it. The whole street looks better for clean shoes. But when you come to think of it the shining costs more than the shoes. You can buy a pair good enough for anybody for $6. If they last only six months they will cost you $9 just for their blacking!

MRS. WHITNEY LEAVES ROSLYN.

Wife of the ex-Secretary Begins Her Journey to Her Bar Harbor Cottage, The Anchorage.

ROSLYN, L. I., July 21.—Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, who was injured while following the hounds in the South several months ago, began her journey to Bar Harbor from the Whitney Long Island country home, at Wheatley Hills, near here, to-day. Mrs. Whitney was brought to Long Island about a month ago from Manhattan, to get rest and quiet. While here her husband had been constant in attendance on her, and he made elaborate arrangements for her removal.

A specially constructed carriage, built something like an ambulance, and having a cot inside, with a large air cushion in place of a mattress, carried Mrs. Whitney from her home to Roslyn station, a distance of about two miles. Dr. MacGahan, the family physician, and five nurses, as well as Mr. Whitney and a party of relatives and friends, followed. When the carriage reached the station, at 10:20, Mrs. Whitney was carried on a litter to a special car in waiting, and the carriage was loaded on a baggage car.

After Mrs. Whitney was comfortably placed in the car Dr. MacGahan announced that she had stood the journey well from the house and assured Mr. Whitney that his wife would undoubtedly reach Bar Harbor without suffering any serious setback.

Mrs. Whitney appeared to be quite cheerful, and smiled as she recognized a number of persons while she was being removed from the ambulance to the car.

At 10:45 the special train left for Long Island City, and when the party arrived there the cars were run on to a flat and transferred to Mott Haven, to the tracks of the New Haven Railroad, and the journey was continued. The trip to Bar Harbor will be made in easy stages, and the distance traveled daily will depend on how Mrs. Whitney stands the journey.

BAR HARBOR, July 21.—The steam yacht Eleanor arrived here to-day having on board the owner, Col. O. H. Payne, Payne Whitney, M. S. Barger of New York, and Eugene Hale, Jr. The party spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget at Point D'Acadia. The Eleanor will remain in the harbor four or five days. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney are expected here to-morrow. Word has been received that they left New York this morning on a special train bound for Portland, Me. Mr. Morgan's yacht is to meet them at Portland and bring Mr. Whitney and his invalid wife here.

The heavy fog which prevails along the coast to-night will probably delay the start from Portland until morning, but the Whitneys should reach here to-morrow afternoon at the latest. Mrs. Whitney's cottage, The Anchorage, is prepared to receive them.

NATIONAL AMATEUR OARSMEN.

Annual Regatta on the Schuylkill River Largely Attended.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—All arrangements have been completed and everything is in readiness for the twenty-sixth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which opens to-morrow over the National course on the Schuylkill River. The regatta will hold over two days, the trials being rowed to-morrow afternoon and the finals on Saturday.

To-night all the contesting oarsmen had arrived, and each of the rowing associations has a large representation. During the day the Nonpariel double, Seawanhaka eight, and the Union intermediate eight, all from New York, arrived, and later the famous Ariel four from Baltimore made its appearance.

There was practically no practicing to-day, the only crew that pulled over the course being the Worcester High School. The races will begin promptly at 3:30 o'clock each day. Drawings for positions took place last night. Owing to the fact that Titus, the New Orleans sculler, is in disfavor with the League of American Wheelmen, the committee has decided that he shall be allowed to row under protest. Should he win, the medal will be withheld until an investigation has been made. Should the charges be proved the medal will go to the second man in the race.

FLINT GLASS WORKERS MEET.

Officers Are Elected and the Next Meeting Place Selected.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, July 21.—The twenty-first annual convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union was concluded to-day after a ten days' session, during which much important business was transacted. Officers elected to-day to serve during the ensuing year are:

President—W. J. Smith, Pittsburg; Vice President—Thomas Smart, Altona, Ill.; Secretary—John Kunzeley, Pittsburg; Assistant Secretary—M. J. Claye, Pittsburg; Agent and Organizer—T. W. Rowe, Toledo; Delegate to American Federation of Labor—F. C. Dickens, Pittsburg.

Executive Board, Prescription Branch—John A. Voll, Zanesville; Samuel Stancliff, Elwood, Ind.; James McGinnis, Philadelphia, and William E. Overs, Cairo, Penn.

George A. Meacham of Montreal was chosen a member of the union for the Canada district. The next convention will be held at Muncie, Ind.

ESCAPED FROM SING SING.

Lame Convict, 79 Years Old, Disappeared While Working Outside.

SING SING, N. Y., July 21. — Henry Barnes, seventy-nine years of age, a convict in Sing Sing Prison, escaped to-day. He was brought here on Dec. 15, 1896, to serve five years for grand larceny in the second degree, having been convicted in Newburg. Barnes lived in Goshen, and is believed to have gone there.

He was partly lame, and walked with a cane. On account of his affliction Warden Sage never thought that he would try to escape, and trusted him implicitly. This morning he was sent to clean up Burston Avenue without a keeper. At 11 o'clock he was missed. When last seen Barnes was working several hundred yards from the prison. An alarm was immediately given and a search made. His striped trousers were found in some bushes. He had evidently changed them for civilian's wear. Warden Sage thinks that Barnes had time to catch a train and leave the village.

Had he not escaped he would have had only another year to serve, while, if he is caught, he will have nearly three years' more imprisonment.

THE KENNEY CASE CLOSED.

Speculation at Wilmington as to the Findings of the Jury.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 21.—District Attorney Vandegrift to-day finished his closing speech in the prosecution of United States Senator Kenney, charged with aiding in the misapplication of the funds of the First National Bank of Dover, and to-morrow morning Judge Bradford will make his charge to the jury. How long it will be before a verdict will be reached can only be conjectured.

At two previous trials growing out of the defalcations of Teller William N. Boggs, the jury was out seventy hours in one instance, that of Col. E. T. Cooper, and four hours in the Thomas B. Clark case. Both sides in the case of Senator Kenney look for an early verdict.

TALLY-HO COACH OVERTURNED.

Three of a Party of Picnickers Returning from Fort George Injured.

A tally-ho coach, on which were twenty members of the John J. Gillen Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District, while returning from a picnic at Fort George, last evening, was in some manner overturned at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue and three persons were seriously injured. They are James Hackell, thirty-five years old, of 310 West Forty-eighth Street, two ribs broken; Harry Mistige, a waiter, nineteen years old, of 445 West Ninety-fifth Street, severe cut over the left eye, and Peter Malloy, a waiter, twenty-one years old, of 316 West Fifty-ninth Street, two ribs broken.

An ambulance was called from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital and the injured persons attended by Dr. Satterlee and removed to the hospital.

Ship Burned in Jersey City.

A ship filled with yellow pine in Vanderbeck & Sons' lumber yard, in Morgan Street, Jersey City, was destroyed by fire at midnight, Wednesday. The loss is $2,000. The cause is unknown.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Martin Gilligan.

Deputy Sheriff Martin Gilligan died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 162 Bowery, after an illness of several weeks. Martin Gilligan was born on Aug. 27, 1852, in Worth Street, this city, and was graduated at the old City Hall School.

He started work in the paper business, and later opened a liquor store in Pearl Street, near Elm. At other times he had saloons in Centre Street. Then he formed a partnership with Timothy P. Sullivan, before the latter became Assemblyman, opening a liquor store at 211 Bowery, where he remained in business, after the partnership was dissolved, until his death.

Mr. Gilligan joined Tammany Hall when a young man, and had, for many years been the personal friend and political associate of State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. At one time he was Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee for the Sixth Assembly District, where he several times refused the Democratic nomination for Assemblyman. Mr. Gilligan was connected with the Department of Public Works from 1884 till the Strong administration, serving as Superintendent of Repairs and Inspector of Subways. Sheriff Dunn appointed him Deputy Sheriff in January, 1898, and his popularity in the Sheriff's office has been marked.

Mr. Gilligan leaves a wife, but no children. He was an organizer of the Metamora Club, the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, and had an association named after him. The Comanche Club, the Metamora Club, and the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Sixth Assembly District will attend his funeral in a body to-morrow. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

The Rev. Dr. James L. Hodge.

The Rev. Dr. James L. Hodge, who for more than sixty years had been an active member in the Baptist Church as a clergyman, died Tuesday evening at his home, 66 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Dr. Hodge was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, eighty-six years ago, and when a boy of twelve came to this country with his parents. He began his career as a clergyman by taking the pastorate in the Suffield (Conn.) Baptist Church. Some years later Dr. Hodge held a number of pastorates, among them being those of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, this city; the First Baptist Church, Albany, and the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, now the Baptist Temple. Shortly after leaving the First Baptist Church Dr. Hodge founded the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, of which he was the first pastor. He turned his attention to work among sailors, and founded the Old Mariners' Temple, at Oliver and Henry Streets. This institution soon became known to sailors all over the world, and it was through its members that the First Baptist Church of Sweden was organized.

Dr. Hodge was a Republican. In the early Abolition days he was an active advocate of freedom. In the first Lincoln campaign he canvassed the State of Connecticut, making a number of speeches. President Arthur was one of Dr. Hodge's closest friends, and Mr. Arthur appointed him an Inspector in the Custom House, which position he held until his death. All through his years of service there he was greatly interested in church work, and preached every Sunday, besides doing much work for Baptist institutions in other ways. Dr. Hodge, while in Albany, was for several sessions Chaplain of the State Assembly.

Dr. Hodge had been confined to his bed for five months, and rheumatism and other complications were the causes of his death. He leaves a wife and one child, Mrs. F. W. Crandell, of Hempstead. The funeral will be held in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church this afternoon, and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Edmund W. Morris.

Edmund W. Morris, for twenty-five years Town Treasurer of Gravesend and one of its oldest residents, died at his home, Hubbard Street, Gravesend, early yesterday morning of cancer of the stomach. He was born on the site of Ulmer Park, in the old Morris homestead, on Nov. 24, 1834. Mr. Morris was a lineal descendant of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of Gouverneur Morris, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States. His mother was Katherine Williams, also of Colonial descent. Mr. Morris was a Democrat, and had voted that ticket at all the elections, both National and State, until 1896, when he voted the Republican ticket. He was a member of Woods Lodge of Odd Fellows and of Kedron Lodge of Masons.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN McGOWAN, aged thirty-two years, a member of the shoe firm of McGowan & Collins of Oswego, N. Y., dropped dead in the street in that city last night from heart disease.

EDWIN STOREY SMITH, the most prominent paper manufacturer in New England, died in Boston yesterday. He had been ill for about five years from paralysis, and this was primarily the cause of his death. He was born in Brooklyn in 1850.

Capt. CHARLES H. BUTLER, who has been Superintendent at the Capitol, Hartford, Conn., for several years, died at his Summer home at Milford, Mass., yesterday afternoon, after a brief illness with heart disease.

Ex-Mayor JOSEPH H. SPRAGUE, a well-known insurance man, died suddenly, in Hartford, Conn., last night. He was Mayor of that city in 1876, and had been the chief officer of several local insurance companies there, and was for twelve years Actuary of the Connecticut Insurance Department. He was a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1851.

DANIEL C. GATES, eighty-four, a resident of Springfield, Mass., and who formerly lived in Worcester, Mass., died at the home of his son at the former city yesterday afternoon. He was prominently known in Worcester, where he had lived previous to 1886, for a number of years conducting a restaurant in the old Bay State Hotel. The funeral will be Saturday and the interment at Worcester.

HENRY L. PETERS of Brooklyn died yesterday afternoon at his home, 120 Court Street, Brooklyn. He was married thirty-two years ago to Miss Louise Peters of Brooklyn, and they had twelve children, six of whom survive. His eldest daughter is the wife of Carl Naeser, formerly of Brooklyn, and now the principal singer of the Stadt Theatre in Berlin, and known as Frederick Carlen. Mr. Peters was a member of the Palestine Encampment, Knights of St. John of Malta and of the Long Island Lodge, Free Masons. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at the house.

SAYS OFFICERS WERE BRIBED.

Miles O'Reilly, Captain of the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, which is one of the most important precincts in the borough, made a direct charge yesterday morning against a number of officers in the precinct, that they were receiving $3 a day from the keepers of poolrooms in the precinct. The Captain has endeavored to abate the poolroom trade. Not meeting with the success that he had expected, he made a personal investigation, and found that the men whom he had detailed on special duty to watch the poolrooms had not obeyed orders, but had played the races, drank the poolroom keepers' liquor, and smoked their cigars.

Capt. O'Reilly says that the men will be brought up before the board.

Firemen of Queens Reinstated.

On the recommendation of the Corporation Counsel the Fire Commissioners yesterday reinstated William H. Delahanty, formerly chief engineer of the Long Island City Fire Department, and George H. Smyth, formerly a driver in the same department. Both men were removed last year by Mayor Patrick J. Gleason. They brought suit for reinstatement, and secured writs from the Supreme Court. The men must be reinstated in positions equal to those they occupied when they were removed.

The Trains on the Bridge.

The trains operated by the Brooklyn Elevated Railway on the bridge will be in full running order by next week. The company has been handicapped by the lack of motor cars, but on Monday the forty-eight motors needed will be in operation. The coupon system will be abandoned and no continuation tickets will be necessary from the bridge trains to the elevated in Brooklyn. The cars are run now on eight minutes' headway, but the use of more motors will reduce this to two minutes.

Pain's "Capitulation Night."

In Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre, at Manhattan Beach, to-morrow night is to be called, "Capitulation Night," and there will be shown in a fire picture the scene of the surrender of Gen. Toral to Gens. Shafter and Miles. Almost as exciting as is the surrender is the act in which two divers make a descent from the top of the high pole in the lake into the narrow tank of water.

Brooklyn Tax Deputies Named.

Six Deputy Tax Commissioners were appointed for the Borough of Brooklyn yesterday. They are John Schliemann, salary, $3,000; John Dunne, $2,500; James McNamara, $1,700; Theodore A. Madden, $1,250; David B. Hutton, $1,250; L. J. Miller, $1,250. This borough now has sixteen deputies, which is all that are to be appointed.

Ambulances in Central Park.

The Park Commissioners at a meeting yesterday morning passed a resolution asking the Board of Estimate to transfer $1,200 from the Police Department to the Park Department, for ambulances in Central Park. There has been no ambulance service in the park for several months, and the Commissioners say it is needed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

ABENDROTH.—On Wednesday, July 20, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Edward Willis, son of John and Amanda W. Abendroth.
Funeral services Saturday at the Second Reformed Church, Tarrytown, upon arrival of 8:50 A. M. train from Grand Central Station. Interment Union Cemetery, Rye, N. Y.

CHAMBERS.—After a brief illness, on Tuesday, July 19, Ethel Notman, beloved wife of Walter B. Chambers of New York City, and daughter of Jane C. and the late Peter Notman of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Funeral services from her late residence, 115 East 72d St., on Friday, July 22, at 10 A. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.
Philadelphia and Broadalbin papers please copy.

NEWELL.—At Parker's Landing, Penn., July 19, 1898, Zenas Newell, aged 85 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, on Saturday, July 23d inst., on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:45 P. M.

POPE.—On July 21, at his late residence, 310 East 15th St., New York, Charles C. Pope, in his 62d year.
Funeral services Saturday at 4 P. M. Interment at Syracuse.
Troy and Syracuse papers please copy.

ROTHSCHILD, ELIZA A.—At West End, N. J., on Wednesday night, July 20, after a short illness, Eliza A., beloved wife of J. Henry Rothschild.
Funeral services will be held at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, 68th St. and Western Boulevard, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at Woodlawn.

SWIFT.—On July 21, Mary, daughter of the late John P. Swift, aged 63 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, July 23, at 2:15 P. M.

TUCKERMAN.—At Newport, R. I., July 19, Joseph Tuckerman, in his 88th year.
Funeral service at Emmanuel Church, Friday, at 11:30.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 21.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ASHBACHER, Sarah A., 123 Avenue D	28	20
BROWN, Mary E., 30 W. 59th St	60	19
BRADY, Katharine, 339 E. 30th St	1	20
BLOTZ, Mary J., 14 Morris St	2	21
BROOK, Mary, 38 W. 67th St	27	19
BURNETT, Edward, 497 W. 124th St	5	20
BROWN, Annie, 13 Macdougal St	28	17
BLACKMAN, S. C., 464 W. 161st St	67	18
CURTIN, E. E., 318 E. 77th St	1	20
COHN, Ida, 202 E. Broadway	1	20
CHRYSTAL, George, 331 E. 30th St	23	20
COLEMAN, William, 236 W. 110th St	50	19
CIAPPI, Carmine, 46 Mulberry St	38	18
CAFIERO, Vincenzo, 301 E. 61st St	2	21
COHN, Esther, 121 Forsyth St	10	21
DUFFY, Nicholas J., 3 E. 89th St	55	20
DIEHL, Carrie E., 2,088 Madison Av	12	19
DANIELS, Bessie, Metuchen, N. J	36	19
DE AMICO, Vincenzo, 6 1st St	1	21
DUBOVITZ, Lily, 144 Rivington St	2	21
DABBS, George M., Manh. State Hosp	50	17
EARLY, Mary, 366 W. 41st St	48	20
FLEISCHER, Martin, 578 E. 148th St	71	18
FUERTH, Rachael H., 120 E. 90th St	54	18
GILLY, George, 50 Montgomery St	1	19
GOLDBERG, Yetta, 12 Delancey St	43	20
GRABER, Benjamin, 91 Ridge St	2	20
GOLDFARB, Samuel, 67 Willett St	2	21
GALLEO, Giuseppe, 17 1st St	40	17
GEOGHEGAN, John, 169 Fox St	44	20
GADD, Harold J., 521 W. 20th St	1	21
HOYT, John L., 431 W. 30th St	65	19
HEANEY, James T., 67 Carmine St	27	21
HOFFMAN, F. F., 769 Prospect Av	32	19
HASSIG, Edward, 460 W. 57th St	32	19
HEANEY, James, 545 10th Av	29	18
HENSEL, Charles, 434 E. 76th St	1	21
HELLSMAN, George, 65 East End Av	67	21
HYDE, Arthur, 305 W. 143d St	3	21
IRVING, Beatrice T., 748 E. 134th St	1	18
KOPNER, Louis, 297 Stanton St	33	20
KENNEL, John J., 236 E. 7th St	65	20
KERN, Catharine, 436 E. 4th St	86	21
KLEIN, Alixe, 184 Avenue D	1	21
KOCH, Thomas, 408 E. 75th St	1	20
KNUDSON, C. A., 246 E. 106th St	1	20
LONGO, Carmela, 422 E. 113th St	31	21
LYNCH, Alice, 312 W. 116th St	6	20
LEHR, Conrad, Almshouse	81	19
LILLIENBERG, S., 32 St. Mark's Pl	55	21
LEWINSON, M., 1,344 Columbus Av	26	21
LEE, Thomas J., 448 W. 46th St	33	20
MATSHAK, C., Gold St. & Boston Rd	1	18
MIKAS, William, 328 E. 71st St	28	19
MANN, Margaret, 239 E. 80th St	31	21
MULVIHILL, Michael, 363 Madison St	57	21
MURPHY, Mary, 338 E. 36th St	1	19
MAGLINO, Philip, 202 Mott St	1	21
McCAGNEY, C., 165 E. 112th St	62	19
McGRAW, Leo, 427 E. 16th St	3	20
O'SHEA, N., House of Good Shepherd	19	19
PANZARILLA, Joseph, Jerome Av	25	18
POND, William, 2,537 1st Av	74	20
PETTIG, Julia, 17 Spring St	34	20
RASMUSSEN, T., 825 Westchester Av	37	18
RENATO, Frank, Riverside Hospital	2	18
RUSSELL, Elizabeth, Hart's Island	67	18
RIGGIN, Herman K., 430 E. 31st St	44	19
REID, William, 125 E. 42d St	30	19
RISCHUSKY, Julia, Manh. State Hosp	42	18
ROYAL, Eugene, 1,788 3d Av	1	20
SMITH, Kate, 474 9th Av	24	18
SANCHES, Emanuel, 425 E. 17th St	1	21
STONE, William, 538 E. 142d St	12	18
SHEA, Nellie, 217 E. 100th St	1	20
SOLOMON, Frieda, 60 E. 114th St	2	21
SMITH, John J., 351 W. 45th St	24	20
SIMMONS, Mary A., 65 W. 132d St	64	20
STEELE, Grace, 544 E. 15th St	24	18
SCHNEIDER, Kate E., 421 W. 35th St	1	21
STRASSMAN, Louis, 192 Delancey St	1	21
TROCCOLO, Carmilla, 31 Crosby St	20	20
TRUSOLINA, Maria, 342 E. 11th St	15	20
VITATO, Joseph, 156 Mott St	21	18
WEZEL, Gertrude, 325 E. 43d St	1	21
WULTZEN, Fritz, 629 Amsterdam Av	39	20
WALTEN, John, 320 W. 20th St	64	19
WALTER, Frank W., 612 9th Av	35	20
WRIGHT, Annie, 285 Broome St	1	20
WINN, William, Bellevue Hospital	56	17
Brooklyn.		
ARENSON, Lena, 263 Osborn St	1	21
ANDERSON, Mary, 72 Sullivan St	60	18
BECKER, Anna, 180 Johnson Av	1	21
BOLAND, John, 373 Leonard St	61	19
BENLICH, Otto, 28 McKibben St	12	19
BARRETT, Henry, 128 18th St	35	20
CLARK, Rose, 86 Aberdeen St	1	20
COYNE, Anna, Kings Co. Hosp	47	19
DUVAL, William, 248 9th St	1	20
EIBBEN, Ethel, 297 Arlington Av	1	21
GLASSEY, Robert, 245 Lee Av	3	20
GARVEY, William, 61 Bergen St	1	20
GANTZ, George, Kings Co. Hosp	64	18
GARNISH, Harry, 164 Court St	57	19
HERSCHAFT, Wm., 41 Dikeman St	1	20
HARTMANN, Helene, 167 Eckford St	53	20
HART, Mary, St. Catharine's Hosp	26	20
HOFFMANN, M., 787 Lafayette Av	62	20
HAGENBECKER, Eliza, 210 5th Av	38	20
JONES, Evan, 301 S. 3d St	70	18
JOHNSON, O., 61st St. and 15th Av	1	18
KESSLER, Otto, 331 Ellery St	1	19
KEATING, Julia, 690 5th Av	6	19
LOCKWOOD, Carrie, Harway and Cropsey Av	1	20
LINCH, Michael, 208 Stone Av	58	19
MARSHALL, T., 903 De Kalb Av	1	20
MANFREDO, Antony, K. Co. Hosp	54	19
MORRIS, Edmund, Centre Place and Hubbard St	63	21
MARQUIS, Eliza, 6 Jackson Court	34	20
McLAUGHLIN, M., 519 De Kalb Av	78	20
McCONNELL, Peter, Kings Co. Hosp	29	20
McCARTHY, William, 294 5th Av	9	19
McNAMARA, Nora, 46 4th St	57	20
McGARVEY, Mary, Albany Av. and Carroll St	33	20
O'BRIEN, Mary, Kings Co. Hosp	70	20
PFEIFER, Magdalene, 53 Butler St	9	20
POWELL, C., Fulton and Sackman St	55	17
PRATT, Henry, 305 Dean St	59	20
RUBIN, L., W. 15th St. and Bowery	1	20
SMITH, A., E. N. Y. and Buffalo Av	1	20
STINSON, Mabel, 1,186 Halsey St	6	20
STEVENS, Lilly, 64th St. and 8th Av	2	20
THOMPSON, Dianna, Conklin, near Rockaway Av	68	20
WOLF, Hattie, 1,124 Willoughby Av	1	20
WEILMAN, George, 985 Hart St	65	19
WHITMORE, Annie, 1,370 Gates Av	33	20
WILLIAMS, Ethel, 173 36th St	5	19

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(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 18, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

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CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Biscuit common today opened at 29¾ and closed at 29¾. The preferred ranged from 91½ at the opening to 92, closing at 91⅝. Steel and Wire common opened at 38½, but closed at 40. The preferred had one sale, 88½. Diamond Match advanced from 138⅝ to 139, but closed at opening price. West Chicago had only one sale, 92¾. Metropolitan Elevated 5 per cent. bonds brought 55.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	138
National Biscuit Company common	29¾
National Biscuit Company pf.	91⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	7⅞
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	28
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	30¾
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	28
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	46½
North Chicago Street Railroad	210
West Chicago Street Railroad	92¾
South Side Elevated Railroad	60
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	10
[illegible] W. & C. Line	[illegible]
American Steel & Wire common	[illegible]
American Steel & Wire pf.	[illegible]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and firm.

Real, old-fashioned midsummer dullness seems to have settled down on Wall Street. Again yesterday the stock market was inactive and narrow, total transactions aggregating less than 125,000 shares. The trading was largely professional, and, except for some little activity in the first hour, the commission houses did practically nothing.

***

Throughout the Street the disposition to await definite developments seems to be gaining ground. Even the room traders are being affected by it. Yesterday the professionals gave further evidence of their changed attitude. Yet many of them continue to talk bearish, and, while not putting out further lines of shorts, are standing with their present contract uncovered. The short interest is inactive, but it is nevertheless very much alive.

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Such news as there was yesterday was encouraging, both in regard to the progress of the war and to other domestic matters. But Wall Street gave little attention to the news. It discussed the various items as they came over the tickers, but no activity was brought about by them. The report that the Government had decided to abandon its plans for sending a squadron to bombard the coast of Spain, because of the recent progress in peace negotiations, might have been expected to induce buying by the traders, at least. On the contrary, it did not influence the market at all.

***

Important Wall Street interests are pointing out that too much attention cannot be given the continued ease in money as a security market factor. The supply of funds is largely in excess of the demand, and every sign points to a continuance of the low rates. Trust companies are loaning funds at 3 per cent. for periods extending well into the new year.

***

Government bonds were strong. The closing bids were ¼ higher for the new 4s, coupon, and the 5s, registered, and ¼ lower for the old 4s, coupon. There was a sale of $2,500 4s, 1907, registered, at 110⅝.

***

In State bonds, $1,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 104.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2⅜	Michigan Central	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	National Lead	2¾
Canada Southern	1	National Lead pf.	2
Chi. & Northw.	½	Southern Pac. pf.	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Hawaiian Sugar	⅝	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
Met. St. Ry.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	2	Illinois Central	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Iowa Central pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Del., L. & W.	1	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	½
Detroit Gas	2½	West. Un. Tel.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 5s, 1988 ctfs.	1¼	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1¼
B. & O. 5s, 1925 ctfs.	1	St. L. Southw. 2d	1
Brook., W. & W. 5s.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Bur., C. R. & N. coll. trust 5s	1½	Wabash 2d	1
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2¼

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1	Wis. Cent. inc.	1
Kan. & Mich. 4s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $107,630,885; balance, $7,288,458; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $902,416.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛@1 3-16 per cent. for short and 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85⅜@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95¼@95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40 5-16@40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 8⅜; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 35½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 101⅞, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 54⅛. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 111, and New York Central, ¼, to 120⅜. Atchison sold at 13¾, Canadian Pacific at 87¼, Erie at 13⅜, and Pennsylvania at 59⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 111⅝ for money and 111 7-16 for the account.

The Bank of England lost £20,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 20c, and exchange on London was 25f 22½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 174.20, in Rome at 107.70, in Madrid at 69.62, and in Lisbon at 80.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £136,000, circulation decreased £238,000, bullion decreased £101,774, other securities increased £454,000, other deposits increased £410,000, public deposits increased £183,000, notes in reserve increased £100,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability is 45.88 per cent., as compared with 46.12 last week, against an advance from 49.88 per cent. to 50.59 in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 65,850,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 22,550,000f, gold on hand increased 2,700,000f, bills discounted decreased 59,475,000f, and silver on hand increased 1,850,000f.

THAT TAX ON SALES.

In many quarters yesterday there was considerable anxiety over the ruling by Commissioner Scott that one-dollar shares of stock are to pay a tax in the same manner as shares with a one-hundred-dollar par. Advices from the West stated that this ruling had had the effect of completely paralyzing business on the Western Exchanges, where practically all of the trading is in properties capitalized with shares of small value. Wall Street paid more attention to the decision because it directly affects the several issues traded in on the Stock Exchange known as "half stocks," and having a par value of $50.

STANDARD OIL WEAK.

Standard Oil developed considerable weakness yesterday, and sold down close to 400. The only explanation of the weakness was a rumor that the coming quarterly dividend on the stock is to be considerably smaller than that paid last quarter. Rumors like these are regularly heard before each Standard Oil dividend period.

RATE WAR SETTLEMENTS.

Progress recently made toward a full settlement of the trunk line rate wars is substantial. In fact, it can be asserted that the troubles between the roads of Canada and those of the Northwest of the United States, which began all the present rate cutting, are practically settled. Pacific railroad interests yesterday stated that negotiations to this end were almost completed. And the settlement will be made upon the terms dictated by the American roads—terms which will be in their favor.

With rate wars out of the way, Wall Street finds itself minus a heretofore powerful bear factor. Undoubtedly the rate cutting which has been hurting railroad earnings, and which has been so well advertised by stock-market bears, has had considerable effect upon that stock. And undoubtedly investment sentiment has been hurt by the restriction in earnings for which the rate cutting has been held responsible. Among all railroad interests an early adjustment of the war has been earnestly desired for some time past, and among inside interests, as well as outside investors, security market sentiment will be helped materially by a rehabilitation of rates.

AN OFFER TO LITIGANTS.

Friends of People's Gas were very much pleased with the news of the action of the attorneys for the company in the Sternbach suit asking for a receiver, which was tried yesterday in Chicago. The attorneys publicly offered to pay in cash all claims of the complaining bondholders, announced themselves as being willing any time in the future to do so, and then asked for the dismissal of the receivership petition, pointing out that the company was earning $1,500,000 over and above all obligations yearly.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

Industrial shares were the features yesterday, and many hitherto neglected ones made substantial gains. The Leather and Rubber stocks were the leaders of the group. Rubber common made a gain of more than one point, and Leather preferred, which was the most active stock in the list, made a like advance. Both of these industrials seem to be gaining favor among the traders. The Cotton Oil stocks were also notably strong. The common was traded in to the extent of nearly 7,500 shares, and advanced between two and three points. National Lead stocks were conspicuous, the common gaining nearly three points.

GOVERNMENT BONDS STRONG.

The new Government 3 per cents sold "when issued" yesterday above 104. Some of the largest bond houses and specialists were active bidders for the bonds. Before the close there was one bid of 104⅛ for $1,000,000.

Older Government issues were also strong, many of them showing advances on the bid price.

COALERS UNDER PRESSURE.

Traders hammered the anthracite coal stocks again yesterday, especially Jersey Central and Reading first preferred. All sorts of rumors were used to help along the selling, some of them professing alarm over the health of President Harris of the Reading. There was also much talk of the bad state of the Western anthracite markets. Jersey Central got down to 87, but before the close got back to 88½, making only a fractional net loss. Reading first preferred was knocked down to 38⅛, but it subsequently rallied, and closed without change. There were no indications of sales of long stock.

THE STANDARD TRUST.

The Standard Trust Company opened its offices yesterday at 42 Wall Street. The company has a capital stock of $500,000, and numbers among its officers and Board of Directors many of the most prominent bankers and business men in this city. The officers are: President—William C. Lane; Vice President—F. K. Sturgis; Treasurer—E. M. F. Miller; Secretary—W. C. Cox.

The Board of Directors is as follows: William C. Lane, Chauncey M. Depew, William D. Guthrie, H. Osborne O'Hagan, Henry Sanford, Samuel Spencer, Pliny Fisk, Nathaniel Thayer, Levi C. Weir, William E. Strong, Frank K. Sturgis, J. T. Atterbury, Gardiner M. Lane, Henry W. Putnam, Jr., John A. Spoor, Charles Steele, Frederick S. Winston, Alexander H. De Haven, Samuel M. Felton, Charles F. Smillie, Louis L. Stanton, Paul D. Cravath, and Henry L. Sprague.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent. on Lake Erie and Western and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton preferred stocks.

Completion of the final transfer of the York Southern Railroad to the Pennsylvania, which recently bought a large majority of the stock as well as the bonds of the railroad.

Conference in Chicago of the executive officers of the Chicago-St. Paul lines on the rate situation. Plan for organization of a pool said to be under consideration.

Nassau Electric Railroad's application for permission to increase its capital from $6,000,000 to $15,000,000, granted by State Railroad Commission.

Rumors of troubles in the Ohio Coal Association, threatening its disruption, denied by members of the organization.

Favorable progress of plan for reorganization of Pittsburg and Western.

Decrease of $27,801 in Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula's net earnings for June, but increase of $23,914 since Jan. 1.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Wholesale coal operators at Massillon, Ohio, to advance price of bituminous coal on Aug. 1 15 cents per ton.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in July showed increases:

Central of Georgia, $8,983; Chicago and West Michigan, $3,174; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, $4,373; Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western, $2,911; Flint and Père Marquette, $1,239.

***

Western New York and Pennsylvania showed a decline of $5,800.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$252,232,230
Gold reserve	187,308,243
Net silver	13,032,153
United States notes in the Treasury	[illegible]
Treasury notes of 1890	[illegible]
Total receipts this day	[illegible]
Total receipts this month	[illegible]
Total receipts this year	[illegible]
Total expenditures this day	[illegible]
Total expenditures this month	[illegible]
Total expenditures this year	[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	[illegible]
National bank notes received for redemption	[illegible]
Government receipts from customs	[illegible]
Internal revenue	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	113
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	103	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	4	7
Kings County Inc.	8	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103½	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	180
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas Car 1st 6s	89	90⅝
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104⅝	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	30½	31
Amsterdam preferred	75	75½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅝
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88½
Western Gas, ex div	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	51	51½
Glucose pf.	106	107
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	35	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	37½	39
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	404¾	405
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	94	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	166½	167½

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@59⅝. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59 5-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

***

On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Enterprise sold at .35.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Ophir sold at .20 and 500 Yellow Jacket at .10.

On the Mining Exchange, 7,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002¼@.002½, 1,000 Pilgrim at .09, buyer 30; 94,000 Sentinel at .009½, buyer 10@.009⅞, buyer 10@.008⅞@.009.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Hale & Norcross	.35
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.20
Best & Belcher	.13	Kings. & P. Iron	.15
Breece	.35	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.10	Little Chief	.15
Chollar	.15	Mexican	.07
Chrysolite	.07	Ophir	.15
Com. Tun. Co.	.05	Phoenix Gold	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.25	Plymouth Cons	.07
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.12
Deadwood	.35	Sierra Nevada	.40
Enterprise Min. Co.	.30	Standard Cons	1.50
Father De Smet	.12	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.06	Yellow Jacket	.06

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Ontario	2.50
Alice	.70	Ophir	.10
Belcher	.07	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.12	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.35	Potosi	.14
Brunswick Con	.08	Quicksilver	1.50
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf	4.75
Chollar	.10	Savage	.08
Crown Point	.02	Sierra Nevada	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.32	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con	.14
Com. T. Co. bonds	.08	Utah	.02
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.09
Eureka Consol	.30	Argentum Juanita	.16
Father de Smet	.17	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.05	Anaconda	.34
Hale & Norcross	.42	Cripple Creek Con	.06
Homestake	48.00	Creede & Cripple C.	.01
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.15
Iron Silver	.74	Isabella	.18
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.12
La Crosse	.20	Mount Rosa	.09
Leadville Con	.10	Pharmacist	.02
Little Chief	.20	Portland	.94
Mexican	.07	Union	.16
Moulton	.20	Work	.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Garfield Con	.12
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.22
Lagonda	.20	Isabella	.22
Rocky Mountain	.08	Jefferson	.06½
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.89½
Alamo	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.40	Mount Rosa	.12
Anchoria, Leland	.71	Old Gold	.002½
Cripple Cr. Con.	.08½	Portland	1.06
Cannon Ball	.003	Sentinel	.008⅝
Copper Rock	.002	Union	.13
Elkton	.87	Work M. & M. Co.	.03½
Gold Coin	.50		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Imp. & Traders'	480
Am. Exchange	165	Irving	147½
Central National	165	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	148
Columbia	150	New York	233
Commerce	200	N. Y. County	900
Continental	125	Ninth National	80
East River	130	Seaboard Nat.	175
Garfield National	950	Seventh Nat.	110
German-American	112	State of N. Y.	103
Greenwich	165	West Side	275
Hanover	335		

There was a sale of 7 shares of Park at 310.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The market was extremely dull, and there were few changes in prices. Little interest was taken and those who had been the largest traders lately were conspicuous by their absence. The dealings were confined to a few stocks. The street railway stocks were steady, Union Traction selling at 17⅝, Electric and People's at 39, and Philadelphia Traction at 88½. Marsden received good support around 5, and in the late trading fractionally advanced. Electric Storage was slightly higher. United Gas Improvement in the first hour sold off somewhat, but toward the close regained the loss. Welsbach was steady and dull. There was little done in the steam railroad stocks. Pennsylvania sold at 59⅝ and Lehigh Valley at 20¼@20⅜. Choctaw common was unchanged and the preferred slightly higher.

The close was steady, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20¼	20⅜
Northern Pacific com. t. ctfs.	28¾	29
Northern Pacific pf.	70⅜	70½
Pennsylvania	59⅝	59¾
Reading t. ctfs.	8⅜	8½
Reading 1st pf.	19 7-16	19½
Reading 2d pf.	9 15-16	10
St. Paul	98⅝	98¾
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅛	3⅜
Met. Railway	150	151
Philadelphia Traction	88½	88¾
Baltimore Con	22¾	22⅞
Union Traction	17⅝	17¾
Electric Storage	31⅝	31¾
Electric Storage pf.	33¾	34
United Gas Imp.	108⅝	108¾
Welsbach Light	55	55½
New Jersey Traction	48	49
Am. R. E. L.	2¾	3
Marsden	5⅛	5¼
Penn. Mfg. 5s pf.	17½	17¾
Choctaw	21	21¼
Choctaw pf.	38½	38¾
Reading gen. 4s	81¾	82
Equitable Gaslight 5s	105½	105¾
Philadelphia Elec. 5s t. ctfs.	95⅛	95½
Con. T., Pittsburg	14¼	14½
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf.	49	49¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 21.—In the market to-day Fitchburg preferred rose ½, to 100½, on good buying; other home railroad shares were firm when dealt in. Boston Elevated was up 1, at 67, with talk of a 2 per cent. dividend next month. Mining stocks were quiet and somewhat heavy in tone. Osceola lost ½, to 46; Allouez ½, to 3½; Arcadian ½, to 20½; Arnold, ½, to 15; Centennial, ⅝, to 13⅝. Call loans 2@3. Time money, 3@4. Commercial paper, 3½@5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	225½
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	161½	163
Boston & Providence	275	279¾
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116⅝	117½
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	118½	120
Fitchburg pf.	100½	101
Maine Central	127	129
Old Colony	193	194
West End	85	85½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	3¼	3¾
Arnold	15	15½
Atlantic	26	28
Boston & Montana	204½	205
Butte & Boston	23¾	24
Calumet & Hecla	550	560
Centennial	13½	14
Franklin	11½	12½
Gold Coin Mines	.87½	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	46¼	46½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	5½
Quincy	..	117
Santa Ysabel	5	..
Tamarack	152	155
Wolverine	23	23½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	274	275
Dominion Coal	22	22½
Dominion Coal, pf.	108	108⅝
Edison Electric Illuminating	180	185
Erie Telephone	69	70
General Electric	38⅝	39
General Electric pf.	93	95
Illinois Steel	55	58
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	21½
New England Telephone	132	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	209	210
United States Oil	17½	14½
United States Rubber	31¾	32
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54½	55½

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	22¾	23

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.08	.08
Andes	.08	.04
Belcher	.11	.10
Best & Belcher	.14	.15
Caledonia	..	.19
Challenge Con	.11	.14
Chollar	.15	.15
Confidence	.20	.21
Con. Cal. & Va.	.34	.38
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.05	.05
Hale & Norcross	..	.46
Justice	.04	.04
Kentuck Con	.08	.08
Mexican	.10	.10
Occidental	.50	.53
Ophir	.15	.14
Overman	.04	.03
Potosi	.16	.17
Savage	.12	.12
Scorpion	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.45	.44
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.40	1.65
Union Con	.16	.17
Utah Con	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.10	.12

Silver bars, 58¼; Mexican dollars, 46½@46¾; drafts—Sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	2½	2⅜	2⅝
Anaconda	35	43	40	43
Anchoria	72	74	71	74
Argentum	20⅜	21⅛	20¼	22
Battle Mountain	34	35	33	34
Columbine Victor	19⅞	20⅝	19⅞	20
Consolidated	8¾	9	8¾	9¼
El Paso	8½	8½	7¾	8
Elkton	89¼	89⅝	80⅝	88
Gibson	19½	20½	20	20¼
Gold Coin	90	91	90	93
Gold King	57	60	57	60
Golden Fleece	20	27¼	20	27¼
Garfield	11⅞	12½	11⅞	12½
Isabella	21¾	22	21¼	21⅞
Jefferson	6⅜	8	6½	8
Lillie	91	94	89⅝	90¼
Matoa	20⅝	22¼	20	20¼
Moon Anchor	96¼	96⅝	96⅝	96¼
Pharmacist	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
Portland	108	113	108	111
Rawlings	19	20	19½	20
Rosa	12	12¼	11⅞	12¼
Union	13⅝	14	13½	13¼
Work	4½	4½	4½	4½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,459
2d week July	$89,280	$80,297	$81,086
From July 1	171,773	155,873	162,072
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
2d week July	$29,850	$26,676	$28,914
From Jan. 1	905,966	788,422	752,593
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
2d week July	$258,140	$253,767	$237,367
From July 1	509,539	507,584	474,735
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	334
2d week July	$22,721	$19,811	$20,436
From Jan. 1	739,763	629,798	546,725
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	635
2d week July	$52,066	$50,827	$43,978
From Jan. 1	1,530,668	1,422,059	1,432,383
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
2d week July	$54,300	$60,100	$61,800
From July 1	110,300	119,900	121,700
PITTSBURG, YOUNGSTOWN & ASHTABULA for June—			
Gross	$148,884	$182,520	$173,141
Op. expenses	92,857	98,691	115,693
Net	56,027	83,828	57,448
From Jan. 1:			
Gross	714,387	583,313	693,168
Net	219,275	195,359	217,524

THE CANAL TERMINAL SUIT.

Justice Bookstaver Grants a Temporary Concession to Boatmen.

After twenty years' denial of the right to land flour from the Erie Canal upon the covered piers in the canal district, East River, leased by the city to the railroads, Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted that privilege temporarily.

The right of canalboat men to suitable accommodation, especially in the protection of flour from the elements, equal to that afforded to railroads, was made a condition of an adjournment for one week in the suit of the Buffalo boatmen against the Dock Department for the recovery of the Erie Canal terminals, diverted to railroad purposes, and which, it is alleged, has been mainly contributory to the almost entire annihilation of canal freightage of flour.

In the papers submitted the figures show that, while the railroads carried last year 10,000,000 barrels of flour from Buffalo to New York, the canal carried less than 10,000, and, it is alleged, that such a diversion from water carriage to land carriage increased the cost of bread to the people of New York to the extent of $1,000,000.

The case has been before the court eight weeks, and, after six adjournments, the Corporation Counsel yesterday again desired two weeks' further delay to permit the New York Central Railroad to intervene, as stated by Mr. Blandy to Stephen M. Hoye, counsel for the Buffalo boatmen. Justice Bookstaver granted only one week's delay, and then only on condition that in the meantime canal flour should have the "suitable accommodation" hitherto afforded to the railroads.

The case comes up for final argument Thursday next.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	[illegible]	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19006	32310	37851	45457
337	7824	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14025	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32418	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8046	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33028	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33062	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46459
988	8316	14447	19668	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8365	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	[illegible]	20473	33303	38720	46656
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

7042	12966	18319	31478	37096	45091	[illegible]
7068	12965	18321	31479	37185	45097	[illegible]
7070	13056	18333	31480	37296	45100	[illegible]
7128	13070	18335	31481	37302	45115	[illegible]
7129	13086	18357	31491	37308	45133	53061
7174	13088	[illegible]	31516	37307	45179	[illegible]
7196	13089	18404	31517	37313	45212	[illegible]
7198	13097	18416	31628	37316	45214	53080
7213	13115	18431	31643	37318	45215	53092
7216	13126	18439	31650	37389	45226	53093
7239	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53142
7249	13150	18501	31655	37467	45252	53158
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45259	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	53203
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	53296
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53298
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13588	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7393	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53381
7505	13795	18829	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
222 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator.
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
OFFICERS.
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, CHAS. C. DICKINSON, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Chas. C. Dickinson,
Richard Delafield, Henry N. Whitney,
Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kühne, L. C. Dessar,
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Glucose Sugar Refining Co.
STOCKS DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
Cable Building, 621 Broadway.
New York, June 20th, 1898.

To the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company:

A meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is hereby called and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from Thirty Millions of Dollars, divided into 300,000 shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, to Forty-five Millions of Dollars, divided into 450,000 shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each.

P. A. B. WIDENER,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
H. H. VREELAND,
CHARLES E. WARREN,
D. B. HASBROUCK,
H. S. BEATTIE,
W. L. ELKINS,
THOMAS DOLAN,
H. A. ROBINSON,
Directors of the Corporation.

Office of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1898, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1, 1898.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from August 1st until August 22d, 1898.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 20, 1898.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19, 1898.

The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal & Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the South Pittsburg Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.

J. BOWRON, Treas.

The Hudson River Bank,
Columbus Av. and 72d St.
New York, July 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after August 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will be closed from July 22d to August 2d.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St., 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, July 14th, 1898.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable at the Company's offices on Aug. 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 2d of August, 1898.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL 1st Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cinn., Ind., St. Louis and Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, July 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon due Aug. 1, and will open Aug. 2 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, O., July 16, 1898.

Pacific Bank,
No. 470 Broadway, N. Y.
New York, July 19, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2 Per Cent.) payable on and after August 1st, next.

The transfer books will be closed to August 1st, 1898.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 21, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	103	84	Adams Express	101¼	101¼	101	101	....
22½	22⅝	7,025	American Cotton Oil	21⅝	22½	21⅝	22¼	+2⅝
75½	..	1,406	Am. Cotton Oil pf	75	76½	75	75½	+1½
136	137	370	American Express	137	137	136	136	−2
11⅞	12	1,885	Am. Spirits Mfg	12¼	12¼	11⅝	12	− ⅛
32½	33¼	529	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	33	33½	32⅞	33	....
132½	132⅝	4,705	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132¼	133	132⅛	132⅞	+ ½
118½	118¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ ½
94½	95½	11	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	95	95	....
119½	119⅝	4,440	American Tobacco	119½	119⅝	119¼	119⅝	+ ½
39½	40	953	Am. Steel & Wire	39½	40½	39¼	39½	− ⅝
13⅛	13¼	1,820	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
34½	34⅝	8,970	At., T. & S. F. pf	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	....
18	18½	1,881	Baltimore & Ohio	18½	18½	18⅜	18	− ¼
8	8½	8,900	Bay State Gas	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	....
55	55¼	1,485	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55	55⅛	54⅞	55	....
120	124	80	Brooklyn Union Gas	120	120	120	120	....
53	53½	100	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	+1
14¼	15	10	Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	....
22⅞	22⅞	350	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	− ⅛
105½	105⅝	1,905	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105⅝	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	100	Chicago Great West.	14½	14½	14½	14½	....
98⅜	98⅝	8,760	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	98⅝	99	98½	98⅝	+ ⅛
151	152	81	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	151	151	151	151	....
128½	128⅝	750	Chicago & Northw.	128	128½	128	128½	+ ½
173	175	140	Chi. & Northw. pf	172½	172½	172½	172½	+ ½
95⅝	96	1,772	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	95⅝	96	95⅝	95⅞	....
29	30	150	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	29	29	29	29	....
41¼	41⅝	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41	41	41	− ½
14¼	14½	800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	14½	14½	14½	....
196	197	120	Consolidated Gas	196⅝	196⅝	196⅝	196⅝	+ ½
40⅞	41	1,280	Consolidated Ice	42	42½	41	41	+ ¼
90½	92	30	Consolidated Ice pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	....
104⅝	105	100	Delaware & Hudson	105	105	105	105	....
150	152½	100	Del., Lack. & West.	152	152	152	152	−1
12	12⅝	100	Denver & R. G.	12	12	12	12	− ¼
49⅞	50¼	1,660	Denver & R. G. pf	50	50¼	50	50	+ ⅜
15	..	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ½
57	59	200	Detroit Gas	59	59	58	58	−2⅝
130	135	4	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	....
25½	26	100	Evans. & T. H.	25½	25½	25½	25½	− ½
38⅝	39	1,000	General Electric	39	39	38⅞	39	+ ½
126	128	600	Great Northern pf	126⅜	127	126⅜	127	+ ½
22½	23⅞	250	Hawaiian Sugar	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
52	..	50	Homestake	53½	53½	53½	53½	....
107½	108	620	Illinois Central	108	108	107½	107½	− ½
56	57½	100	Illinois Steel Co.	57½	57½	57½	57½	− ½
81⅜	82½	150	Iowa Central pf	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	− ⅜
50¼	50⅝	650	Laclede Gas	50½	51	50⅜	50½	....
70	71½	130	Lake Erie & West. pf	71	71	71	71	....
52⅜	52½	2,545	Louisville & Nashville	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52⅜	+ ½
105½	105⅝	8,240	Manhattan Con	105½	105⅞	105¼	105⅝	+ ½
150¼	150½	8,528	Metropolitan St. Ry	149½	150⅝	149½	150⅝	+ ⅝
106½	107	300	Michigan Central	106	106	106	106	+1
34⅞	35	1,080	Missouri Pacific	35	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	− ⅛
170	172	59	Morris & Essex	172	172	172	172	....
36½	36½	6,655	National Lead Co.	35	37	35	36½	+2⅜
110½	110½	290	National Lead Co. pf	109¼	110	109¼	110	+2
13¼	15	200	National Linseed Oil	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
88⅜	88½	4,140	New Jersey Central	89½	89½	87	88½	− ¼
47	49	230	New York Air Brake	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	....
117⅝	117⅞	945	New York Central	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	+ ⅜
188	191	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	188	188	188	188	....
14	15	200	Norfolk & Western	14	14	14	14	....
50⅜	52	100	Norfolk & West. pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
6½	7	105	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	....
29	29⅛	1,750	Northern Pacific	29⅜	29⅜	28⅞	29	− ¼
70⅛	70¼	2,490	Northern Pacific pf	70½	70½	70	70¼	+ ⅛
36½	37	203	Pacific Coast	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
85	90	2	Pacific Coast 1st pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	....
57	60	8	Pacific Coast 2d pf	59	59	59	59	....
28¼	29	200	Pacific Mail	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
116¼	117	70	Pennsylvania R. R.	116	116¼	116	116¼	....
1	1½	105	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
98¼	98⅜	1,620	People's Gas, Chicago	98¾	98⅞	98⅛	98¼	− ¼
42½	44	210	P., C., C. & St. Louis	43	43	43	43	+ ¼
61	65	133	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	63	63	63	63	−2
6¾	8	200	Pitts. & Western pf	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	− ¼
209	209½	408	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	209	209½	209	209½	+ ½
16⅝	17	1,100	Reading	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅞	− ⅛
39	39¼	3,070	Reading 1st pf	39⅜	39⅜	38⅞	39⅛	....
19⅝	19⅞	100	Reading 2d pf	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	7⅝	300	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
28⅜	28⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	....
80	85	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf	80	80	80	80	....
82¼	82½	600	St. Paul & Omaha	82	82	82	82	....
19¾	20¼	300	Southern Pacific	20	20	19⅞	20	− ⅛
8⅜	8⅝	5	Southern Railway	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	....
30½	30⅝	2,250	Southern Railway pf	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	30½	+ ⅛
6	6¼	100	Standard R. & T.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
24	24½	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
12½	12⅝	100	Texas Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
24	24⅛	370	Union Pacific	23⅞	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
60⅝	60⅞	2,663	Union Pacific pf	60¼	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	+ ⅞
6½	6⅝	5,050	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7	7	6½	6½	− ½
7½	7⅝	1,200	United States Leather	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
68½	68½	12,925	U. S. Leather pf	67½	68½	67½	68½	+1¼
31⅝	31⅞	9,025	United States Rubber	30⅞	32	30⅞	31⅞	+1⅜
91½	91⅝	1,677	U. S. Rubber pf	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91½	+ ⅜
7⅝	7⅞	10	Wabash	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	....
91½	93	300	West Chicago Street	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	− ½
92½	92⅝	300	Western Union Tel.	92½	92½	92	92	− ⅛
¾	⅞	790	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1	1	1	1	....
8	8½	277	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	− ½
Sales		124,305						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
7,000 .... 99¼
2,000 .... 99¼
6,000 .... 99⅜
2,500 .... 99½
Akron & C June 1st, Coupon Off
50,000 100
11,000 .... 100¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 .... 85½
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
10,000 .... 70⅝
500 70
20,000 .... 70⅝
10,000b3 .... 70½
25,000 .... 70½
15,000 .... 70⅝
83,000 .... 70⅝
11,000 .... 70⅝
Gen 4s
7,000 .... 94½
91,000 .... 94½
6,000 .... 94⅝
115,000 .... 94⅝
500 .... 94½
116,000 .... 94⅝
15,000 .... 94⅝
B & O Con 5s, 1988
13,000s10f 113⅞
3,000 114
J P M & Co Certfs
40,000 114
Registered
39,000s10f 113⅞
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, Eng Certfs
55,000 110
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
2,000 .... 111¼
10,000 .... 111¼
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s
1,000 95
2,000 96
Bur, Ced R & N 1st, Collat Trust 5s
1,000 107
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
2,000 88
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
5,000 39
Cent N J Deb 6s
2,000 110
Ches & O Gen 4½s
5,000 84
21,000 .... 83⅞
5,000 .... 83⅞
11,000 .... 83⅞
5,000 .... 83⅞
2,000 84
3,000 .... 84¼
7,000 84
10,000 .... 84¼
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Iowa Div 4s
1,000 .... 101½
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
1,000 105
2,000 107
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A
40,000 .... 105½
I & D Exten
2,000 .... 145¼
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
15,000 .... 103⅝
10,000 .... 103⅝
50,000 104
Chic Term Tran 4s
5,000 .... 86½
Clev C, Chic & St L, St Louis Div 4s
4,000s20f 95⅝
2,000 .... 95⅝
Consumers Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
1,000 104
Denv & Rio Grande 4s
5,000 95
3,000 .... 94⅝
4,000 95
Detroit City Gas 5s
1,000 .... 91⅝
1,000 .... 91⅝
10,000 .... 91⅝
9,000 92
5,000 .... 92¼
4,000 .... 92⅝
Det, Mac & Mar L G
5,000 .... 16⅝
2,000 .... 16⅝
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
24,000 .... 110¼
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
5,000s3 .... 102½
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
5,000 .... 73⅝
Ft Wth & D C 1st
15,000 74
Ft Wth & R G 1st 3-4s
3,000 .... 58½
5,000 .... 58⅝
10,000 59
5,000 .... 59¼
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
3,000 .... 81¼
3,000 .... 81½
4,000 .... 81¼
Kanawha & Mich 4s
2,000 78
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
[illegible] 73
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s
[illegible] 90
L Erie & W 2d 5s
2,000 .... 106½
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
5,000 .... 96¾
Louisville & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s
1,000 118
Unified Gold 4s
9,000 .... 88¼
10,000 .... 88¼
Mex Inter 1st 4s
5,000 .... 76½
5,000 .... 76¼
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
2,000 .... 89¼
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
11,000 .... 65⅝
2,000 .... 65⅝
Mo Pac 1st Cons
23,000 .... 103¼
10,000 .... 103¼
10,000 .... 103½
5,000 .... 103⅝
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
10,000 77
Mo Pacific Trust 5s
2,000 .... 79⅝
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s
2,000 .... 77½
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
5,000 .... 99⅝
N Y Central & Hud, Lake Sh Col 3½s
10,000s20f 95¼
36,000s20f 95¼
N Y Central & Hudson, Mich Cent Col 3½s
5,000 .... 93½
5,000 .... 93⅝
243,000 .... 93½
25,000 .... 93⅝
25,000 .... 93⅝
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
1,000c 100
Norf & Wn Ry Con 4s
2,000 82
500 .... 81½
5,000 82
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
500 .... 63⅜
16,000 .... 63⅜
3,000 .... 63⅝
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
62,000 .... 98¼
40,000 .... 98⅜
Northern Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 102
Ohio & Mississippi 1st, Springfield Div
1,000 .... 105¼
4,000 .... 105½
1,000 106
Ohio Southern 1st
1,000 33
Oregon R & Nav 4s
5,000 96
Oregon Short Line, Inc B & Col Trust
5,000 .... 58⅝
Pacific Coast 1st 5s
6,000 .... 103½
Reading Co Gen 4s
1,000 .... 81⅝
4,000 .... 81⅝
11,000 .... 81½
3,000 .... 81⅝
2,000 82
Rio Grande Wn 1st
10,000 .... 89¼
2,000 .... 89¼
5,000 89
Rio Grande Wn 1st
[illegible] 80⅝
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
9,000 79
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
1,000 .... 98¼
11,000 .... 98⅝
30,000 .... 98⅝
3,000 .... 98⅝
25,000 99
8,000 .... 98⅞
20,000 99
15,000 .... 99¼
10,000 .... 99⅛
18,000 .... 99½
10,000 100
5,000 .... 99⅞
2,000 100
5,000 .... 99⅞
2,000 .... 99⅞
St L & S F Gen 5s
2,000 .... 104½
St L & S F G M 6s
10,000 118
St L Southw 2d Inc
4,000 31
6,000 .... 31¼
6,000 .... 31¼
St Paul, Min & Man Consolidated 6s
3,000 .... 126¼
St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Ext 4s
1,000 .... 99¼
5,000 .... 99⅝
1,900 .... 99⅞
San A & Ar Pass 4s
9,000 .... 66¼
2,000 .... 66⅝
5,000 .... 66⅜
10,000 66
20,000 66
14,000 .... 66⅛
11,000 .... 66⅛
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
2,000 94
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 .... 105¼
5,000 .... 105¼
2,000 .... 105½
So Pac N Mex 1st
5,000 .... 108¼
Southern Railway, Memphis Div 1st
2,000 108
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000 .... 93⅝
Standard R & T 6s
2,000 71
Standard R & T Inc
20,000 .... 15⅝
5,000 .... 15⅝
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
87,000 .... 43½
5,000 .... 43⅝
10,000 43
22,000 .... 43⅛
19,000 43
30,000 .... 42½
1,000 43
20,000 .... 42⅞
1,000 .... 42⅝
3,000 .... 42⅝
Union Pacific 4s
59,000 97
2,000 .... 96⅞
10,000 97
3,000 .... 96⅞
389,000 97
112,000 .... 97⅛
7,000 .... 97½
87,600 .... 97¼
100,000 .... 97⅛
Un Pac Col Tr 4½s, Trust Co Certfs
15,000 .... 58⅝
U P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
7,000 .... 72⅝
50,000 73
75,000 .... 73⅛
45,000 73
1,000 .... 72⅞
40,000 .... 72⅞
9,000 .... 72¾
6,000 73
20,000 .... 72⅝
1,000 .... 72⅝
10,000 .... 72⅝
5,000 .... 72⅝
10,600 .... 72⅝
25,000 .... 72⅝
5,000 .... 72½
10,000 .... 72½
5,000 .... 72½
14,000 .... 72½
29,000 .... 72⅝
28,000 .... 72½
2,000 .... 72⅝
15,000 .... 72⅝
10,000 .... 72⅝
Virginia Midland G M
1,000 .... 107⅝
1,000 108
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 110
40,000 .... 110¼
Det & Chic Ext
4,000 102
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000s15f 87⅝
5,000 88
Wn N Y & Penn Gen
10,000 .... 54¼
Western U Col Tr 5s
1,000 110
Wilkes & East 1st
5,000 98
Wisconsin Cen Co 1s, Trust Co Certfs
40,000 .... 47½
50,000 .... 47⅝
6,000 .... 47⅝
18,000 .... 47⅝
14,000 .... 47⅝
3,000 .... 47½
12,000 48
79,000 .... 48⅛
10,000 .... 48⅛
10,000 .... 48⅛
28,000 .... 48⅛
5,000 .... 48⅛
15,000 .... 48⅜
[illegible]
Wisconsin Cen Co Inc
5,000 .... 5¼
10,000 .... 5¼
5,000 .... 5¼
5,000 .... 5¼
2,000 5
Total sales .... [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	..	Col. H. V. & T.	5¼	6	New Cent. C.	35	48
4s, r., 1907	109¼	110¼	C. H. V. & T. pf	21½	24	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	15
4s, c., 1907	110	111	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	80
4s, r., 1925	124	125	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	30	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	33	37
4s, c., 1925	125¼	126	Eastern Elevator	..	60	N. Y., Ont. & W.	14⅝	15⅛
5s, r., 1904	111½	112¼	El. Ill. of N. Y.	130	135	Norfolk So.	60	66
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	*E. E. I. of B'kl'n	120	..	Ont. Mining	3	5
Currency 6s, 1899	102	..	Eighth Avenue	340	..	Ore. R. & N.	48	50
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Erie	12⅝	13⅛	Ore. R. & N. pf	68	71
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116¼	..	Erie 1st pf	34½	34¾	Oregon S. L.	28	30
			Erie 2d pf	17	18	Penn. Coal	320	..
Alb. & Sus.	190	200	Ev. & T. H. pf	50	52	Peo. & Eastern	3½	5
American Coal	120	140	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	22	28	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Quicksilver	1½	2
Am. Malting Co.	24	28	Ill. Cent. l. l.	95	100	Quicksilver pf	5	8
Am. Malt. Co. pf	73¼	77	Iowa Central	9¼	9⅝	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Am. Steel W. pf	88	89	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rome, W. & O.	122	..
Am. Tobacco pf	122	127	K. C., P. & G.	16	16¾	Rio Grande W.	28½	29½
Ann Arbor	11	12	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rio G. W. pf	66⅝	68
Ann Arbor pf	35½	37	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7	K. & D. M. pf	17	19	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	58	60
Boston A. L. pf	104	108	Keokuk & West.	29	31	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	20	20⅝
Brunswick City	10	11½	Laclede Gas pf	91	92	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	61	62½
Buff., R. & P.	27	29	L. E. & W.	13	15	St. L. S. W.	5	5½
Buff., R. & P. pf	66	67	Lake Shore	188	193	St. L. S. W. pf	10⅝	11¼
Bur., C. R. & N.	72	..	Long Island	47	53	St. P. & Duluth	18	20
Canadian Pacific	84¼	85	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. P., M. & M.	152	156
Chi. & Alton	160	..	Md. Coal pf	45	52	St. P. & O. pf	150	160
Chi. & Alton pf	172	..	Mexican Central	4⅝	5¼	Sil. bullion certfs.	59¼	59⅝
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	57	Mex. Nat. certfs.	⅜	1½	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	107	111	Minn. & St. L.	28	29½	Third Avenue	175	178
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	82⅝	83¼	M. & St. L. 1st pf	88	90	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	23	24½	M. & St. L. 2d pf	58	60	Tol. & O. C. pf	20	40
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70⅝	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	—	U. S. Express	41	44
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	18	..	Wabash pf	19	19¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	29½	31	Minn. Iron	72	73¼	Wells-Fargo Ex.	119	121
Chi. Term. & Tr.	7½	8¼	Mo., K. & T.	10⅝	11½	Wis. Central	2	2½
Clev., L. & W. pf	42	49	Mo., K. & T. pf	34¼	35	Wis. Central pf	4	6
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	Mobile & Ohio	25½	27			
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	½	National Starch	6	7			
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	2¼	Nat. St. 1st pf	70	80			
Col. Fuel & I.	20	21	Nat. St. 2d pf	16	25			
Col. & H. Coal	4	5						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
4,550	Am. Sug. Refs.	132⅝	133	132½	132⅝
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12	12	12	12
20	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	33	33⅛	33	33⅛
580	Am. Tobacco	119¼	119⅝	119¼	119½
390	A.,T. & S.F. pf.	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
520	Bay State Gas	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
400	Brook. R. T.	55	55⅛	54⅞	55
940	Chi. Bur. & Q.	105¼	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
2,320	C., M. & St. P.	98⅝	99	98½	98⅝
190	Chi., R. I. & P.	96	96¼	95⅝	95⅝
30	Chi. & N. W.	128	128⅜	128	128⅜
1,950	Central of N. J.	89½	89½	87¼	88
50	C., St. P., & J.	81½	81½	81½	81¼
180	Louis. & Nash.	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52½
1,000	Manhattan	105½	105⅞	105	105⅝
220	Mo. Pacific	35⅛	35⅛	35	35
470	Nat. Lead	35½	36⅜	35¼	36¼
10	N. Y. Central	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
170	Nor. Pacific	29⅛	29⅛	29	29
1,800	Nor. Pac. pf.	70¼	70½	70⅛	70¼
90	People's Gas	98⅝	98⅝	98½	98½
280	Reading	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
220	Reading 1st pf.	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝
10	Southern Ry.	31	31	31	31
120	Union Pac. pf.	60⅝	60½	60¼	60⅝
370	U. P., D. & G.	7	7	6½	6½
170	U. S. Rubber	30⅞	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜
210	U.S. Leather pf.	67½	68⅜	67½	68⅜
20	Western Union	92½	92½	92½	92½
17,310					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$3,000	A.,T. & S. F.adj.	70½	70½	70½	70½
7,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	43½	43½	43	43
46,000	W. C. 1st. t. r.	47⅞	49⅝	47⅞	48⅜
$56,000					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CONNECTICUT INDEMNITY ASSOCIATION.—The Sheriff has closed up the New York office, at 271 Broadway, of the Connecticut Indemnity Association of Waterbury, on attachments in favor of Robert G. Dun for $1,000 and the National Shoe and Leather Bank for $216 for rent.

JAMES O. THURSTON.—James O. Thurston, who is in the business of provisioning tugboats, at 61 Cortlandt Street, made an assignment yesterday to John A. Lee without preference. Mr. Thurston was formerly manager of the General Trading Company. J. T. Hurd, the attorney, said that the liabilities are only $410, and the assets are very small.

JACOB AND MARTIN M. LEWIS.—Jacob and Martin M. Lewis, surviving partners of Charles Lewis & Brothers, wholesale dealers in woolens at 315 Church Street, confessed another judgment yesterday, for $24,567, in favor of the New York County National Bank, for balance due on ten notes of the firm, aggregating $30,645, on which there was collateral security for $6,000, maturing from July 28 to Oct. 27 next. Execution was issued to the Sheriff. Deputy Coroner Hillman also received a writ of replevin against the firm for $3,010, in favor of James Talcott.

GREAT AMERICAN ENGRAVING AND PRINTING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received two executions against the Great American Engraving and Printing Company of 57 Beekman Street, one for $1,391 in favor of Perkins, Goodwin & Co., and the other for $11,469 in favor of Grace S. Taylor on an assigned claim for money loaned to the company from 1894 to 1898 by Thomas R. Dawley, President and managing Director of the company. The Sheriff has taken charge of the place. Mr. Dawley has been in this line of business for about forty years, and incorporated the present company in December, 1893, with a capital stock of $50,000.

ALBERT S. MOORE.—Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court has appointed Joseph Walker, Jr., receiver in supplementary proceedings for Albert S. Moore, on the application of Albert R. Ledoux, a judgment creditor for $23,762. Mr. Moore was formerly Treasurer of the East River Silk Company, which failed four years ago, and he was sentenced to prison on July 11, 1895, for five years and six months. He is now in Clinton Prison at Dannemora, N. Y., where he was examined in supplementary proceedings. Efforts were made to find out what had become of his property, but he refused to answer most of the questions. It was disclosed that he was the owner of some stock in the company and that certain real estate was conveyed by him and the validity of the transfer is questioned.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALGER, Edwin A.—J. M. Penley	$363
BLACKMAN, Frank—Harold V. Cleaver	574
BICKMANN, Charles H. — Osborn Cash Register Company	101
BORCHARD, Richard—J. I. Straus	225
BELLOTTA, Rachella—P. Farrell and others	326
BERNHARD, Max—E. A. Alexander	119
CALLAN, Thomas — Westchester County Water Works Company	39
COOGAN, Thomas A.—A. H. Jackson	219
CONNOR, Mary F.—A. Rugen	248
CRARY, Joseph M.—Produce Exchange Trust Company	2,204
CUTLER, Lorenzo, and Thomas W. Hynes—Edward M. Cutler	2,857
CUTLER, Lorenzo, and Thomas W. Hynes—Edward M. Cutler	952
CUTLER, Lorenzo, and Thomas W. Hynes—Edward M. Cutler	1,265
CARLOW, Pasquale, also known as Joseph Charlow—W. J. Barker	148
DAMM, Fred—C. L. Miller	88
DECKER, Joseph S., executor, &c.—A. E. Dawson, deficiency	2,257
DECKER, Joseph S., executor, &c.—Horace S. Ely and another, executors, deficiency	2,262
DOLGE, Rudolph—First National Bank of Hempstead	1,262
FOX, Edwin D.—W. M. Bennett	1,311
FOSTER, Francis B.—L. F. Van Gordon	80
GRAESMUCK, Joseph—Produce Exchange Trust Company	42
GOLDNER, Max—Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company	296
GREENTHAL, Matilda—E. Greenthal, costs	85
HUNT, George—William L. Brown, deficiency	310
HUNT, George—William L. Brown, deficiency	183
HILDEBRANDT, Frederick A.—Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City	248
HOWARD, Shafter—R. Cockcroft	249
HEISMEYER, Frederick—E. A. Ferguson	1,268
KEARNS, Michael and James—M. Stiner	216
KAMMERER, Charles—Osborn Cash Register Company	101
KAUFMANN, Solomon—N. Wolf	454
KOEHLER, V. Hugo—J. Nordine	180
LEWIS, Martin M. and Jacob—New York County National Bank	24,567
LEE, James—D. Duncan	87
LALLY, James—S. T. Walkup and another, administrators	72
LAWSON, Anna—A. Watson	468
MABON, John—D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company, costs	127
MERKLEN, Michael, and Louis Spatz—Epstein & Volweiler	88
MULLER, Louis G.—S. D. Williams and another	231
McDONALD, Hugh F.—The Fruit Auction Company	270
NEUHORN, Adolph—F. Bergner, Jr., and another	269
NICKERSON, Edward—Jane Pratt	48
PECKHAM, William H.—E. A. Landon	147
PRITCHARD, James—United Real Estate and Trust Company	422
REISSMAN, Oswald—J. Ruppert	1,240
RADIN, Harris J.—Produce Exchange Trust Company	24
RUBENSTEIN, Nathan—D. Levy	108
REYNOLDS, Jessie C.—D. Blenderman	78
SPERLINGER, John—W. Friedman	9
SOBEL, Jacob—John Flath	1,046
STEINMAN, Sigmund B.—Produce Exchange Trust Company	14
SYPHER, Obadiah L.—S. Hoyt	282
SIMONS, Kaufman—V. M. Monroe	313
SWANN, Horace C.—J. Laurence	325
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. A. True	73
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Good	111
THE MAYOR, &c.—Dennis W. Moran	505
THE GREAT AMERICAN ENGRAVING and Printing Company—Grace S. Taylor	11,469
THE BERNER-MAYER COMPANY—L. O. Koven and others	[illegible]
THE BERNER-MAYER COMPANY—Hepe, Koven & Co.	1,408
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY COMPANY—R. Gill & Sons	1,080
KENTUCKY SPECIALTY COMPANY—John L. Dunlap, assignee	686
VAN STEENBURGH, Burhaus—First National Bank of Middletown, N. Y.	5,898
WILKINSON, Emma P.—W. E. Pruden	113
WOLCOTT, Harry—S. Spandau	62
WIEDERMANN, Rosa—J. H. Oeters	424
WARD, Peter—The James Everard Breweries	163

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Pacific Loan Association of New York City; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Isidor Abramson, Annie Abramson, and Jacob Rogers, New York City.

Lenox Loan Association of New York City; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Nathan Bernstein, Louis Bernstein, and Joseph A. Solomon, New York City.

The Binghamton Cigar Box Company of Binghamton; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—Thomas L. Morton and William A. Morton, Newark, N. J.; Charles Woodruff, Edward Cuddeback, and Francis E. Woodruff, Binghamton.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Warehouse Company of New York City; capital stock, $70,000. Directors—Charles A. Dean, Ballard McCall, Percy Thompson, John C. McCall, Alexander Greig, George A. Vandeveer, Albert McClave, and John A. Horan, New York City.

Norwood Water Company of Massena, St. Lawrence County; capital stock, $15,000. Directors—Philip J. Barry and H. E. Mandeville, Hazleton, Penn.; Dix W. Smith, Elmira; W. B. Berry, Henry H. Warren, William H. Cushman, and Leon C. Bell, Massena.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.84
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	4.90
Cotton, middling	.06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.17½
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.85
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25

CHICAGO, July 21.—Flour steady; No. 2 yellow corn, 33¼@33⅝c; No. 2 Spring wheat, 75c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@80c; No. 2 red, 80½c; No. 2 corn, 33¼@33⅝c; No. 2 oats, 24c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 26@26½c; No 2 barley, 32@35c; No. 1 flaxseed; $1@$1.02; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per barrel, $9.75@$9.80; lard, per 100 lb, $5.52½@$5.55; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.45@$5.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.10@$6.20; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

The course of the cotton market yesterday was marked by considerable irregularity, with a generally weak undertone. August liquidation was a feature, leading to a break of 11 points, which dragged the rest of the list off 6@9 points. Subsequently the market rallied, partially on covering, and closed steady at a net loss of 3@8 points. The underlying cause of weakness here is the tendency to believe that the crop is too large to be handled, even at present low prices, with speculation offering no competition against consumers, while the latter class of buyers see no reason to anticipate wants, with advices from the cotton belt so generally favorable. There are exceptions, but they are disregarded in the present pessimistic view taken by the trade. The volume of transactions is not a matter of record, the reporting of transactions having been discontinued by the Exchange. It was easy to see, however, that business was more active to-day than it has been for some time past.

Southern spot markets, middling: Galveston, 5 13-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c, ⅛c lower; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅞c, ⅛c lower; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Augusta, 6⅛c; St. Louis, 5⅞c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.89	5.89	5.82	5.83@5.84
August	5.88	5.88	5.79	5.82@5.83
September	5.87	5.89	5.82	5.84@5.85
October	5.88	5.91	5.84	5.87@5.88
November	5.92	5.92	5.86	5.88@5.89
December	5.95	5.95	5.91	5.91@5.92
January	5.97	5.99	5.93	5.95@5.96
February	6.01	6.01	6.00	5.98@5.99
March	6.04	6.05	6.00	6.02@6.03
April	...	...	...	6.06@6.07
May	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.10@6.11

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Middling upland, 3 7-16d; December and January, 318⅛s; January and February, 318⅛s; February and March, 319b; March and April, 320s; April and May, 320½b; July, 322b; July and August, 322s; August and September, 321½s; September and October, 320½s; October and November, 319½s; November and December, 318½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	82⅝	83⅝	82⅝	83
September	73½	74 1-16	72⅞	72¾
December	72⅝	73⅛	72	72
Corn—				
July	...	...	...	36⅝
September	37⅞	38	37½	37½
December	...	—	—	38½
Oats—				
July	—	..	—	26¾
Lard—				
July	..		..	5.80

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	79½	80½	78¾	78½
September	68¼	69 1-16	67⅞	67⅞
December	68⅛	68⅝	67½	67½
Corn—				
July	33¼	33¼	32⅞	32⅞
September	33½	33½	32⅞	32⅞
December	33⅝	33 15-16	33 5-16	33⅝
Oats—				
July	23¼	23¼	22⅝	22⅝
September	19⅞	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝
Lard—				
July	5.52½	5.52½	5.50	5.50
September	5.65	5.65	5.57½	5.60
Ribs—				
July	..	..	..	5.60
September	5.67½	5.67½	5.62½	5.62½
Pork—				
July	..	..	..	9.72½
September	9.95	9.95	9.85	9.87½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Yesterday's wheat market was a disappointment to many who had relied upon the marked discrepancy between the price of cash wheat and the more remote deliveries. This throughout the country ranges anywhere from 10 to 20 cents per bushel. The question is whether farmers will change front and part with their holdings more freely or whether the disappointing volume of receipts of new grain will force the shorts to buy in their futures. It is understood that a good deal of grain will be wanted for July and August shipment, and the bulls claim that the bears are not to have the market all their own way. The situation is such as to cause uneasiness and irregularity, as for example, when July wheat yesterday at Chicago advanced 4c on Wednesday's closing price, while the rest of the list advanced less than 1c. During this upward movement at the West our market showed considerable firmness and activity. But suddenly there was a change under liquidation by local traders who had "hooked on" during the forenoon on the idea that outside speculation would carry the market higher. As to outside speculation, however, there was nothing but disappointment; the market remained almost entirely destitute of this element. The market became very weak during the afternoon, and with the exception of July, closed lower by about ⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 21.—No. 1 Northern, 89c; No. 2 Northern, 89c; September, 70½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21.—July, 87¼c; September, 67¼@67⅜c; December, 65⅝c; No. 1 hard, 90⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 84⅝c.

DULUTH, Minn., July 21.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 85¼c; July, 85¼c; September, 68⅝c; December, 66⅝c.

Oats.

No. 2, 27½c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white clips, 32c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track mixed 27½@29c; track white, 29½@36½c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 55c, free on board, afloat. BARLEY—Malting, 45@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.75@$5.05; Winter straights, $4.35@$4.55; Winter patents, $4.60@$4.75; Spring clears, $3.80@$4; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.65@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.70, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.60@$3. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 73@74c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70@72½c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 65c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $23@$24; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21.—Flour—First patents, $4.45@$4.65; second patents, $4.30@$4.40; first clear, $3.70@$3.90; second clear, $2.90@$3.10; bran, in bulk, $8.50@$9.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5½c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝@3¾c; country, 3⅝@3⅝c. LARD—$5.85; city lard, $5.25; refined, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6.05; Brazil kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4⅝@4½c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6½@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Close: Beef, extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long, clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long, clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s 6d; short, clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard, prime Western, 28s 3d. Cheese, American finest white and colored, 37s. Tallow, prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

The traders in coffee yesterday directed their attention mainly to the business of transferring their interest to remote deliveries, which swelled the volume of transactions to a total of 11,750 bags. The market opened steady, with June five points higher and other months unchanged. For the rest of the session there was no further change of consequence; some of the months advanced 5 points after the call, to conform to June, and the market was finally steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, as compared with the closing figures of Wednesday. Sellers were scarce, and this fact, rather than the presence of buyers, explained the steadiness of the market in the face of unsatisfactory European and Brazilian cables and disappointing results in the spot department. A feature of firmness was an increase in the United States warehouse deliveries to 11,047 bags, including 10,661 bags from New York. What little trading there was here, apart from the "switching," was done by local operators; outside speculation was about as indifferent as at any time this season.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	5.35@5.45
August	..	..	..	5.35@5.45
September	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
October	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
November	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
December	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
January	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
February	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
March	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
April	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
May	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.80@5.85
June	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$300. Hamburg—July ¼pfg higher; other months unchanged. Havre—¼f net higher. January, 36.00; February, 36.00; March, 36.25; April, 36.50; May, 36.75; June, 37.00; July, 35.00; August, 35.00; September, 35.25; October 35.25; November, 35.50; December, 35.75.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Pulled Wools—Fine A, 48@51c; A supers, 45@46c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 48@50c; California second, 46@48c; Western extra, 46@47c; Western super, 38@40c; Western low, 28@30c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23¼@23¾c; off Summer yellow, 23¼c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American raw, 37@38c; American boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 49@51c.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, bbls, $3.62½. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine, 27½@28c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.35@$1.40; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.90; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, July 21.—Spirits turpentine, 25@24½c. Resin, 95c@$1. Crude turpentine, $1@$1.50.

SAVANNAH, July 21.—Spirits turpentine, 25½@25¾c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 21.—Turpentine, 24½c. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.75; lake copper ingot, $11.50; tin, 15.65c; lead, 3.95c; spelter, 4.50c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Feeling steady; cables unchanged.

CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$6.35; tops, $6.50; no buttermilks or Westerns on sale; city-dressed veals slow at 8@10c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$5; lambs, $4.50@$6.50.

HOGS—$4.25@$4.50.

KLONDIKE MINERS SWINDLED.

General Transportation Companies Have Abandoned Passengers in the Passes.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In a report to the State Department United States Consul Dudley, at Vancouver, B. C., says that care should be taken by those who contemplate going to the gold fields in entering into transportation contracts. Certain companies have obtained a considerable sum of money, (generally $500 for each person,) upon very ingeniously worded contracts, that the persons paying should be transported to the gold fields in the north, with all necessary outfit furnished and expenses paid. In three cases in which men have paid their money they have been brought, at slight expense, to Vancouver and other ports, and then abandoned.

The men who had contracted with one of these companies became suspicious while at Vancouver, but, after an explanation by the agent, they agreed to go forward. The Consul says he has received a letter from one of the party, now at Fort Wrangell, Alaska, saying that the company induced his party to go to Wrangell, and, after pulling the provisions up the Stikine for fourteen miles, sent them into camp, where they have remained ever since. When asked to be put ahead they were put off with promises, and now feel that the company does not intend to do anything. The party is now at the camp, far from home and without money. It consists of thirty men from the Old Bay State.

The Consul suggests that persons desiring to go to the gold fields of the Valley of the Yukon take every possible precaution. He says he has abundant evidence that several companies are now, and have been for some months, engaged in the nefarious traffic referred to.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Its Expansion Said to be Exciting Serious Concern in Europe.

CHINA A PROMISING FIELD

Interesting Review Just Issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce Showing Remarkable Increase of This Trade the World Over.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The remarkable advance of the United States into the markets of the world is presented in a publication just issued from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, under the direction of Frederick Emory. While presenting elaborate statistics and data on the increase of this trade the world over, the subject is also treated broadly to bring out the general significance of this trade development, which Mr. Emory refers to as "an American invasion of the markets of the world." Although no reference is made to recent geographical and political changes resulting from the appearance of the United States in the Philippines, in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and elsewhere, yet the review deals with the important part which American enterprise and capital is taking in the development of the Far East.

In his introduction to the work Mr. Emory says:

"The United States is no longer the 'granary of the world' merely. While its exports of agricultural products have increased to a remarkable extent during the past year, its sales abroad of manufactured goods have continued to extend with a facility and promptitude of results which have excited the serious concern of countries that, for generations, had not only controlled their home markets, but had practically monopolized certain lines of trade in other lands. When we consider that this result has been reached with comparative ease in spite of added impediments to United States exports in the form of discriminations of various kinds and notwithstanding that organized effort to reach foreign markets for our manufactures is as yet in its infancy, the ability of the United States to compete successfully with the most advanced industrial nations in any part of the world, as well as with these nations in their home markets, can no longer be seriously questioned."

Markets of the World Invaded.

The attention which foreign Governments have given to this rapid increase of American trade is discussed as follows:

"In view of what may be termed an American invasion of the markets of the world, the attitude of the leading commercial nations toward each other, and the relations which their industrial activity and trade interests bear to the United States become a matter of practical concern. The more important incidents of the past year in foreign diplomacy have, therefore, a significance for us which might not have attached to them in the absence of concerted efforts to extend the sale of our goods. It may be said that the chief business of European diplomacy at the present day is to secure new spheres of influence and wider opportunities for trade, as well as suitable territory for occupation by the overflow of population from the more densely inhabited countries. The world has watched the progress of the diplomatic drama in China with an interest which has heightened by the knowledge that the practical outcome might be either the opening of new channels of trade to the commerce of the globe, or the appropriation of them by particular nations for their own special benefit. China has for some years been one of the most promising fields for American enterprise, industry, and capital, and the entrance of the vast empire upon the path of western development under conditions which would secure equality of opportunity to the United States would doubtless result in immense gain to our manufacturers in the demand, sure to follow, for lines of supplies and goods of various descriptions that we are pre-eminently fitted to provide.

Importance of Chinese Trade.

"The solution of the problem of the future commercial conditions of the Chinese Empire has, therefore, an immediate and most important relation to the expansion of our export trade, and especially that of our Pacific Slope. The partition of Africa among the European powers offers considerations of an economic character of almost equal magnitude, while the plans of the more active commercial nations for increasing their respective shares of the trade of the Latin-American markets affected us even more seriously in the development of our commercial intercourse with the Southern half of the Western hemisphere. The international isolation of the United States so far as industry and commerce are concerned has, in fact, been made a thing of the past by the logic of the change in our economic requirements, and we can no longer afford to disregard international rivalry, now that we ourselves have become a competitor in the world-wide struggle for trade."

It is shown also that international conditions in many of the foreign countries are bringing about important economic changes which affect the trade of the United States. In this connection Mr. Emory says:

"Nor is it with the relation of the different nations toward one another that we are alone concerned. The industrial changes current within the territory of each obtain a much graver importance in their possible effect upon our nascent development as an exporter of manufactured goods. The conditions contributing to the rapid growth of manufactures in recent years; the fiscal changes in Russia, India, and Japan, as well as in some of the Latin-American countries; the extraordinary impulse given to the industrial and commercial growth of the German Empire as a factor of international trade; the advance of Russia on similar lines, and the rapid progress of the Siberian railroad toward an open port on the Yellow Sea; the efforts of Great Britain to meet the encroachments of other nations; the decline of the sugar industry in the West Indies as a result of the beet sugar competition; the troubles of Spain with her colonies; the discovery of gold in Alaska and the adjacent territory in British Columbia; the tariff legislation of the United States, Canada, and other countries—all the phases of economic changes during the past year have an interest and importance for the individual operative in the United States which are greatly enhanced by the transformation now going on in our industrial life, converting us slowly but surely from a people absorbed with the internal development of a virgin continent into one of the great commercial powers of the world, with the international interests and reponsibilities which such a position naturally implies."

The body of the book treats in detail of American trade with all the countries of the world.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSION'S PLANS.

Washington Members Will Sail for Honolulu on Aug. 10.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The members of the Hawaiian Commission, Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt, will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu on the steamer Mariposa Aug. 10. The Commissioners will meet in Chicago Aug. 4 and proceed together, joining the Hawaiian members of the commission at Honolulu. They expect to be ready to report to Congress when it reassembles next December.

POSTAL SERVICE FOR HAWAII.

It Will Be Established as Soon as the Flag Is Raised There.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith said to-day that the United States domestic postal service would be extended to the Hawaiian Islands as soon as the flag was raised there. The details have not yet been worked out, but it has been determined to make as few changes as possible in the present Hawaiian system for the time being.

The regular postal rates will apply to all points within the islands, but it is a question whether the ordinary rates will prevail for mail transported by vessels. It may be necessary on account of the long voyage to increase the rates slightly. As the Hawaiian stamps will be replaced, it is probable a large office will be established at Honolulu or other city for the sale of stamps and money orders.

STAMP TAX DECISIONS.

Justice MacLean Orders the County Clerk to File a Document.

A peremptory writ of mandamus was granted by Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court yesterday, to compel the County Clerk of New York to receive and place on file in his office an undertaking given in an action brought by the People against Herbert J. Linder and Robert J. McDonald, as Directors of the Imperial Electric Company. The County Clerk refused to file the document unless a fifty-cent war tax stamp was affixed. The relator contended that the undertaking was a document "required to be used in legal proceedings," and was therefore exempt from taxation.

A letter of inquiry from an insurance company asking if the Government would redeem documentary stamps placed on policies when for any reason the policies were not delivered, which was received by Collector Treat, was referred by him to the authorities at Washington. The reply received yesterday is to the effect that the act contains no provision for the redemption of such stamps.

Collector Treat, in reply to inquiries from bankers asking if they were required to pay tax on borrowed capital, has held that a tax shall be levied on the amount of capital used, and if borrowed capital is used it is subject to tax. He will ask a ruling from Washington.

Mr. Treat was asked whether the twenty-five-cent stamp required on a warehouse receipt for the storage of a trunk must be affixed by the warehouse company or the owner of the trunk. His reply was that the company must affix the stamp.

It is said that some brokers who have bought stamps to be resold to customers have asked a premium from purchasers other than their regular customers. The Collector will investigate this report.

LOCAL EXPRESS BUSINESS.

It Is Not Subject to Any Stamp Tax Under the War Revenue Act.

A meeting of representatives of a number of local express companies belonging to the Local Express Companies' Association of New York City was held at the Broadway Central Hotel on Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of ascertaining the obligations of companies and persons engaged in local express and delivery business, under the war revenue act.

The counsel for the association reported that he had obtained an opinion from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the effect that such local business is not subject to any stamp tax. This opinion is as follows: "It is the duty of carriers to issue a bill of lading or receipt for goods accepted by them for shipment, and to affix the stamp, and a penalty is prescribed for failure to do so. Mere local operators for the delivery of packages, baggage, and such like within the limits of the same town or city are not required to give bills of lading. Although such operators may give a receipt for articles to be delivered, such receipt is not required to be stamped. A mere carrier, as, for instance, a person with a horse and wagon who does a local delivery business in a city or town, is not included within the above requirements. The carriers which were intended to be included within the terms of Schedule A, under the head of 'Express and Freight,' are such as are engaged in the transportation of express matter and freight from one place to another in the ordinary course of commerce and trade."

Under Commissioner Scott's ruling, all packages and bundles delivered between any points within the boundaries of Greater New York are not required to be stamped.

D. R. HOBART AN INSPECTOR.

Vice President's Brother in the Secret Service of the Treasury.

Daniel R. Hobart, brother of Vice President Garret A. Hobart, who until recently was a stock broker, with no Exchange membership, at 40 Broadway, is in the service of the Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury Department as a Special Inspector attached to Collector Treat's Second Internal Revenue District.

Mr. Hobart's appointment is interesting to Wall Street men, because it is understood that the operations of the war revenue law in the financial district will be under the surveillance of the United States Secret Service, and that Mr. Hobart will be one of its most active agents. His office was in Room 22 at 40 Wall Street, and his successor, F. E. Mills, has obtained an injunction against the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company to restrain it from removing one of its "tickers" from his office.

ELIZABETH AND NEWARK BREWERS

Boycotted by Home Dealers Because They Would Not Pay the War Tax.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 21.—The Elizabeth Liquor Dealers' Association, after a lively meeting last night, declared a boycott against local and Newark brewers because they refused to stand the $1 war tax on a barrel of beer. The saloon keepers decided to get their beer from New York brewers, who agreed to shoulder the tax.

A contract was signed for the delivery of 500 barrels of beer a week for three months between the saloon keepers and representatives of New York brewers.

Bids on War Loan Threes.

War loan 3s advanced yesterday, on "when issued" quotations, to 103¾ bid, a gain on Wednesday of ⅛, and on Tuesday of 1 point. The asked price yesterday was 104.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Harrison Hume of Boston has been appointed Massachusetts general agent for the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

Field & Cowles, the Boston agents of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, have subscribed $200 to the equipment of the hospital ship Bay State.

The trial board of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, by reversing the decision of the Investigating Committee in the case of E. B. Case & Co., who were charged with rate violations by Adolph Loeb & Co. and Fry & Sheldon, has shown, as expected, a disposition to proceed cautiously in regard to the wholesale series of charges presented by the two latter firms, immediately following their own conviction of alleged technical violations of the association rules respecting rates and commissions.

The insurance on the three-story brick structure on John Street, between Hudson Avenue and Gold Street, Brooklyn, known as Building "S" of the Atlantic White Lead Company, the Brooklyn branch of the National White Lead Company, which was severely damaged by fire yesterday, was carried by the Phoenix Assurance Company of London, and amounted to $8,000 on the building and $15,000 on the stock. The general schedule of insurance carried by the lead company is exceedingly large, and covers property in all parts of the United States and some portions of Mexico.

The total amount of back taxes and license fees recovered from the various casualty and accident insurance companies at present doing business in the State of Wisconsin, is $101,257.25, according to the report of Insurance Commissioner William A. Fricke, which has just been submitted to the Governor. A dispatch from Madison yesterday states that this total includes a deposit of $9,170.05, made by the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, and the following collections from other companies: Aetna Life Insurance Company (accident department), $2,638.09; Central Accident, $600; Hartford Steam Boiler, $6,000; Metropolitan Accident, $600; New England Mutual Accident, $900; Pacific Mutual Life (accident department), $1,096.28; Railway Officials and Employes', $300; Travelers' (accident department), $3,607.04; United States Casualty, $1,200; Preferred Accident, $1,800; Union Casualty and Surety of St. Louis, $2,070.25; Frankfort Marine, Accident, and Plate-glass, $600; Standard Life and Accident, $5,958; Employers' Liability, $5,400; London Guarantee and Accident, $2,070.25; Masons' Fraternal Accident, $600; Lloyds Plate-glass, $7,799.95; Metropolitan Plate-glass, $6,572.35; New Jersey Plate-glass, $1,694.35; New York Plate-glass, $2,937.25; Piqua Mutual Aid and Accident Association, $433.15; Masons' Fraternal Accident Association, $764.60; Preferred Masonic Accident, $800; and Travelers' of Hartford, $36,145.64. The addition of this money to the Wisconsin State Treasury is the result of the long controversy between Insurance Commissioner Fricke and the insurance companies. The claim against the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, which was used as a test case, was finally decided in favor of the State by the Wisconsin Supreme Court some time ago. Since that time the companies, with the exception of the Fidelity and Casualty, have paid the claims against them, and this company has deposited with the State $9,170.05 as a guarantee of payment should its case, which is now in the courts, be decided adversely to the company.

New Plan at the Cotton Exchange.

By a vote of 6 to 1 the brokers of the Cotton Exchange have adopted an amendment which discontinues the reporting of the sale of futures. Henceforth a record of only the fluctuations in prices will be kept. This is the system of the New York Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange has taken a like course, the object of which is to guard against fictitious or exaggerated reports of sales and discrepancies in the volumes of option and actual business.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today:

NEW JERSEY—Halsey, Charles E. Case.
NEW YORK—Dexter, Herbert V. Clark.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Fog Hung Heavily Over the Track Like a Pall All Afternoon.

BRIAR SWEET'S HANDICAP

The Speedy Sister to Dr. Hasbrouck Proved Herself a Good Horse, but Had to Break a Track Record to Win.

A fog that was almost thick enough to be cut hung over the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, and at times left the spectators to wonder what was happening in the races that were being run on the other side of the track. The fog settled down just after the finish in the first race, and it hung so thick as to seem to be a dense cloud of smoke. It was an occasion when the services of the patrol judge were needed, for anything might happen in a race run under such a veil, and not a spectator in the grand stand would have been the wiser.

The Santiago Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, promised to be an exciting one, for, although there were only five starters, not one of them was considered as an outsider. Shortly before the horses were called to the post in the handicap, which was the fifth race on the card, the fog lifted. The spectators naturally wanted to see the race throughout, and they would have done so, but for the forty-five minutes' delay at the post. All of the five starters acted nervously and broke repeatedly, but finally Mr. Fitzgerald got them away in fair style, with Peep O'Day in front. Briar Sweet, who as a two-year-old last year ran in the colors of Marcus Daly, has already shown in her three-year-old form that she is a worthy sister to Dr. Hasbrouck, "Billy" Barrick's crack sprinter of a few years ago, but it was a question with the horsemen whether or not she could go for a mile and an eighth. She proved equal to the test, however, but she had to hang up a new record for the track in order to win, and she won only by a scant neck.

By the time the flag went down the track was again veiled fog, and only the first three furlongs and the final three were visible to the spectators. When the horses passed the grand stand after the start Peep o'Day was in front, and Briar Sweet close behind him. Then they passed under the fog bank, and men strained their eyesight in an endeavor to catch a glimpse of the runners on the back stretch. Nothing but five fleeting shadows were to be seen. Presently the red and white stripes carried by Briar Sweet flashed out from the fog at the head of the stretch. She did not have the race won yet by any means, for Dr. Catlett came thundering along after her, and was gaining at every stride. But Maher did not take any chances with the filly, and began to drive her, so at the end she won by a neck, with Dr. Catlett second, a length in front of Our Johnny. Briar Sweet ran the first mile in 1:39 4-5, and that is a remarkable performance over the Brighton track.

The Distaff Stakes for two-year-old fillies brought out another of those "good things" that James W. Colt of the Geneseo Valley had sprung on an unsuspecting public since the season opened. Anagram, who was played from 12 to 1 down to 5 to 2, won from start to finish in easy fashion, a length before Helen Thomas.

Juno was in front all the way in the first race, and won in a drive; Matanza won the second, and Free Lance the third. The sixth was won cleverly by Glonoine.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time 1:14½.

1—Juno, G. Winslow's ch. m., 5 years, by Salvator-Bessie June, 114 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3..........(Doggett)

2—Ruby Lips, M. Minden's ch. f., 3, 101, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Maher)

3—Marito, P. J. Miles's b. f., 3, 101, 4 to 1..........(James)

Decide, 114, 6 to 1, (Hamilton;) Tinkler, 103, 100 to 1, (O'Connor;) Prince Auckland, 101, 10 to 1, (McCue,) and Ida J. D., 112, 100 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¼.

1—Matanza, T. P. Hayes's ch. f., by Hanover-The Niece, 109 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money..........(James)

2—Ninety Cents, B. Feeney's ch. g., 106, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1..........(Coylie)

3—St. Clair, F. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 115, 4 to 1..........(Doggett)

Mark Miles, 117, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Subject, 109, 5 to 1, (Songer;) Prince of Wales, 109, 9 to 5, (Maher;) Mount Clemmens, 110, 100 to 1, (Jones;) Kosteletzkri, 106, 60 to 1, (Pickering,) and Belgravia, 104, 60 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49½.

1—Free Lance, W. J. Roche's ch. h., 4 years, by Cavalier-Lady Alice, 112 pounds, 4 to 5 and out..........(Doggett)

2—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. h., 4, 106, 2 to 1 and 1 to 3..........(James)

3—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 98, 4 to 1..........(O'Connor)

Won easily by a length, the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Distaff Stakes, for fillies two years old, of $10 each, and $20 additional to start, and $750 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Anagram, J. W. Colt's ch. f., by Ben Strouse-Favor Ban, 99 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5..........(Songer)

2—Helen Thomas, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 99, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1..........(Thompson)

3—La Cheviot, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 109, 2 to 1..........(Murphy)

Tender, 109, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Avoca, 99, 30 to 1, (Dupee;) Tendresse, 109, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Lady Exile, 99, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Rock Dove, 99, 50 to 1, (Pickering;) Lepida, 109, 30 to 1, (Bergen;) Loiter, 99, 15 to 1, (Jones;) Lindula, 99, 30 to 1, (James;) Ineennamara, 99, 100 to 1, (Coylie,) and Onondaga's Pride, 119, 2 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length, half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Santiago Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $50 each, with $2,000 added, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:53.

1—Briar Sweet, W. Jennings & Co.'s ch. f., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, 102 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5..........(Maher)

2—Dr. Catlett, Turney Brothers' ch. h., 4, 112, 7 to 2 and even money..........(Murphy)

3—Our Johnny, W. Cheriton's ch. h., 4, 100, 30 to 1..........(Songer)

Peep o' Day, 115, 5 to 2, (Sims,) and Semper Ego, 112, 9 to 2, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Glonoine, J. Hynes & Co.'s b. c., 3 years, by Sheen-Homeopathy, 100 pounds, 3 to 5 and out..........(Maher)

2—Taranto, M. Bergen's b. h., 4, 110, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..........(Bergen)

3—Leo Lake, W. A. Oliver's b. g., 6, 107, 12 to 1..........(Jones)

Ella Daly, 97, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Tanis, 107, 15 to 1, (McDermott;) Gov. Budd, 107, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Frohman, 90, 5 to 2, (Daly;) Torstensen, 98, 12 to 1, (Songer;) Hurl, 107, 30 to 1, (Cournan,) and Tent Pin, 88, 30 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Continental	116	Songster	95
Endeavor	105	Tinkler	95
Longacre	99		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

Coquina	99	Water Girl	99
Country Dance	99	Anitra	99
Loiter	99		

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

Helen Thomas	109	Sky Scraper	99
May Landis	108	Gadfly	99
Incandescent	99	Morning	99

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Cleophus	124	Bergen	112
Trolley	125	Premier	112
Lennep	121	Decide	110
Tabouret	121	Field Lark	110
Lady Marian	115		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Ben Viking	110	Diminutive	107
Kirkwood	110	Al Reeves	107
Hurricane	110	Winepress	107
Easter Card	110		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Bal Ronald	109	Debride	108
Rotterdam	108	Doctor Fitzgibbons	104
Doggett	108	General Maceo	91
Decanter	108	Schoolmate	91
Glenmoyne	108		

NEW EGYPTIAN FINDS.

Mr. Flinders Petrie Exhibits Royal Antiques, the First Yet Found Not Sepulchral.

From The London Chronicle.

By permission of the President and Council, Prof. Flinders Petrie, D. C. L., opened yesterday at University College, Gower Street, an exhibition of Egyptian antiquities discovered last year by himself, (acting under the authority of the Egypt Exploration Fund,) at Dendereh, near Abydos, and by Mr. Quibell and others, (acting for the Egyptian Research Account,) at Hierakonpolis, known to Egyptologists as the ancient city of Nekhen, the ruins of which are now called Kom-el-Ahmar.

The interest attaching to the latter discoveries is, as we are informed by Prof. Petrie, of the very highest, for whereas until now the remains of the primitive Kings—the period is about B. C. 4000—have been all "sepulchral," here, on the contrary, were monuments of warfare and of history, the first such known to belong to the earliest dynasties. Unhappily, the present exhibition is said to be more disproportionate to the actual discoveries than usual, for the Egyptian Government naturally claims all the finest and most valuable objects, which are placed in the Ghizeh Museum, at Cairo. One room is set apart entirely for Mr. Quibell's extraordinary discoveries, which include relics of the pre-dynastic times, and figures evidently belonging to the Libyan race who occupied Egypt then. Most of the objects in this room are dated before the Fourth Dynasty; that is to say, at least 3,500 years before Christ.

More enthralling, however, if less important, is the room in which Prof. Petrie's own finds are exhibited. The area of excavation was the cemetery adjoining the temple of Denereh, or Denderah, the ruins of which were long ago shown to be of spurious value, although at one time they were regarded as threatening all received Biblical history. It is, however, almost certain that a previous temple existed upon the same site, and it will be a happy day for the antiquarian when permission is given to excavate within the ruined walls of the Cleopatra structure. In the cemetery outside no tombs earlier than the Fourth Dynasty could be found, but it is a curious and interesting fact that many remains of the Ptolemaic period, and of the Roman age even up to the fifth century, have been unearthed. None of these, unhappily, give the slightest shred of evidence that Christian influences had spread into the land of the Pharaohs.

The exhibition consists mainly of great slabs of stone, pottery, and bowls of the "Old Kingdom" bearing inscriptions relating to the earlier Kings. An attractive group is that of a mirror, a diorite shell, small diorite dish, a porphyry vase, two alabaster vases, and one of limestone, all found together in a woman's grave—a dressing-room set, probably. Of the "Middle Kingdom" the tomb of another woman yielded a small mirror and a necklet of garnet and silver beads. A hollow silver "torque" was in another burial, and "a very rude doll of pottery" was found in a mass of bodies with objects of the Twelfth Dynasty, which recalls the fact that at Tel-el-Fayoum eight or ten years ago Mr. Petrie found a number of well-preserved tip-cats belonging to the same period—the period, that is, of the patriarch Abraham. Many bodies of animals were brought from the catacombs. On the skulls of the Hat-hor cows' hair may yet be seen, and the feathers of mummied hawks are still to be traced after their 5,000 years of interment.

The exhibition will be open daily at University College from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. until July 30. The ultimate destination of the exhibits is not yet known, but some of them will undoubtedly be claimed by the authorities of the British Museum.

RECIPROCITY.

Somewhat Hopeful View Taken by a Canadian Authority.

From The Ottawa (Can.) Free Press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES refers to the approaching meeting of the Joint Commission at Quebec to discuss the differences concerning several important subjects now existing between Canada and the United States. It is pleasing to note that the leading exponent of public opinion referred to is able to anticipate that the commission will have no difficulty in reaching a substantial agreement on all matters at issue. But when it comes to the consideration of another subject not in "dispute" exactly, but yet of prime importance—reciprocity—THE TIMES is far from being so hopeful. It seems to fear that either the American Commissioners or the American Congress will abandon the shortsighted and narrow prejudices which, in commercial matters, have dominated the public mind in past days.

It is altogether likely that a good deal of opposition to a complete scheme of reciprocal trade will be exhibited in Congress. THE TIMES fears that that body, even if the commission entertained broader views, would contend that no advantage to American trade would arise from the projected change, basing their plea on the fact that for five years under the protective tariff the United States exported to Canada goods to the value of $264,000,000, while the Dominion exported to the States to the value of $184,000,000.

The question whether, under the proposed changed conditions, any greater advantage would arise for the States is what would probably be answered negatively by Congress, in the opinion of THE TIMES. But it is hard to think that even that body is not open to conviction and common sense, to say nothing of the evidences afforded by trade records, and cannot fail, after a very slight consideration of the subject, to demonstrate the advantages which would arise from the reciprocal trade sought.

It is conceded that a reduction of duties on such articles as fish, barley, hay, coal, lumber, and many others, might with great advantage be made, and this concession is at least a loosening of the bolts, if it is not an opening of the door.

The Nation can, however, only be hopeful. The conditions seem most favorable, and one of the most hopeful signs is the very general opinion expressed by the leading trade corporations and influential representatives of commerce in favor of extending trade relations between the two countries.

The Chambers of Commerce in all the great centres of the Union have declared in favor of a change. We cannot but think that such an evidence of opinion must very sensibly affect the future trade policy of the Republic. It is awakening to the fact that it is a commercial country. Its present policy of National expansion is an assertion of this, and neither commercial nor National expansion can be accomplished under a narrow policy such as THE TIMES seems to fear may have sway in Congress.

LONDON'S GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Quarter of a Million Dollars to be Spent to Test Electric Transit.

From The London Mail.

The Metropolitan and District Railway Companies having finally decided upon the principles of the experiments which are to test the efficacy of supplanting by electricity the present motive power in use upon their lines.

The trials will be conducted upon the Inner Circle, between High Street, Kensington, and Earl's Court, with the especial object of ascertaining what form of electrical traction will be the more expeditious. The directors of the two companies are divided between the advantages of a motive power for each terminal carriage and the more expensive method of attaching the motive force to each vehicle.

The trials will embrace all the resources in the field of applied science, and a sum approaching in the aggregate nearly $250,000 has been voted for the preliminary experiments. When the result of this costly undertaking has been satisfactorily established, the thirteen-mile radius of the Inner Circle will be selected for the inaugural introduction of the new system to the public.

The present annual running expenses for the locomotive power of the Metropolitan Railway Company exceed $285,000, and it is calculated that the institution of electricity would represent a depreciation in this one item of not less than 50 per cent. Then, again, the installation of electricity would mean a great saving to the rolling stock, as well as an assured improvement in the condition of its maintenance for the public service. Once the results of these experiments are shown to be feasible, the conversion of the necessary locomotive stock into plant adapted to the purposes will be concluded without delay.

The main reason for the decisive action resolved upon by the managing body of the two companies is the present unsatisfactory mode of dealing with the ventilation of those portions of the permanent way which are beneath the service.

But now that electric traction is pretty well assured, and the sanction of Parliament obtained, the question of artificial ventilation passes altogether into abeyance.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win and Lose a Game with the Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds.

SEYMOUR LOST THE FIRST

After Pitching Brilliantly for Eight Innings, He Became Demoralized—Timely Hitting Saved the Day—Brooklyns Lose Two Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	54	28	.659
Boston	51	29	.638
Cleveland	49	30	.620
Baltimore	46	31	.597
Chicago	46	36	.561
Pittsburg	43	37	.538
New York	42	37	.532
Philadelphia	34	41	.453
Brooklyn	32	45	.416
Washington	30	49	.380
Louisville	27	55	.329
St. Louis	24	60	.286

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 2; New York, 1.
New York, 11; Pittsburg, 7.
Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Louisville, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 1.
Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 3.
Cleveland, 7; Baltimore, 1.
Cincinnati, 12; Washington, 6.
Cincinnati, 7; Washington, 4.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Washington.

The two games at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon brought out about 3,800 persons. The Pittsburgs won the first game after a close struggle, but in the second game the locals won rather easily.

Seymour spoiled what would have been one of the prettiest contests of the season by his erratic work in the ninth inning of the first game when he was directly responsible for the locals' defeat. For eight innings he gave one of the grandest exhibitions of pitching ever seen at the Polo Grounds, and with victory in sight he practically gave the game away. It was a hard game to lose, as the team played right up to the handle at every stage, and was deserving of success. Seymour's sudden demoralization was more of a shock than a surprise to the regular patrons, who have been present on several other occasions when the Albany lad went to pieces in one inning and lost a game. Still, his consistent pitching in recent games led everybody to believe that he had passed the stage of pitching wildly at a critical stage of the game.

When the visitors took their ninth turn at the bat it was a pretty sure bet that the locals would win. Tannehill was sent to bat in place of McCreery, and after having two strikes called on him Seymour began to pitch wide of the plate, and Tannehill reached first base after four balls. Seymour began to get nervous, and hit Bowerman with the ball. Then, when the Pittsburg coaches began to shout, Seymour forgot his lines entirely, and despite the encouraging words of the fielders he allowed Gray to walk to first, filling the bases, with none out. To the regular patron who knows Seymour it was evident that the game was lost. Seymour pitched three wide ones to O'Brien, and was then compelled to pitch a straight ball, which the batter landed on for a single into centre. Tannehill scored on the hit, and it was only Van Haltren's fast fielding that kept Bowerman at third. Seymour then allowed Padden to walk to first, forcing in what proved to be the winning run. He shook off his nervous spell at this stage and located the plate, Ely hitting to Hartman, who threw to the plate, forcing Gray. A clever double play by Davis, Gleason, and Joyce followed, and the inning was over and the game lost.

The locals made a desperate attempt to tie the score, but failed. Gleason began the New Yorks' last inning by getting a base on balls. Doyle's out advanced him to second, and he reached third on Hartman's out. Grady was hit with the ball, and Gleason attempted to score when Grady started for second, but was easily retired at the plate.

Hastings pitched a magnificent game, allowing the home team only four scattering hits. Doyle's timely hit brought Davis across the plate with the New Yorks' only run, Davis being hit by a pitched ball and reaching second on an out.

Both teams fielded brilliantly, the errors charged not counting in the score. Davis and Gleason again carried off the fielding honors for the home team, while Padden and Ely vied with each other as to who could make the most difficult plays for the visitors. The former's catch of a foul which he captured after a hard run in the sixth inning was the best catch made on the grounds in many days. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	Donavan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	McCr'ry, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0	Bower'n, 1b.	1	0	14	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	0	4	5	0	Gray, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0	O'Brien, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Doyle, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Padden, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	Ely, ss.	0	1	1	8	0
Grady, c.	0	0	8	1	0	Schriver, c.	0	0	4	0	1
Seymour, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Hastings, p.	0	0	1	3	0
						*Lake	0	0	0	0	0
						Tan'hill, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1	4	27	15	1	Total	2	3	27	14	2

*Batted for McCreery in the ninth inning.

New York..........0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Pittsburg..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Stolen bases—Davis, Donavan, Van Haltren, and Grady. Two-base hit—Gray. Double play—Davis, Gleason, and Joyce. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 1. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 5; off Hastings, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Davis, Padden, Bowerman, and Grady. Struck out—By Seymour, 7; by Hastings, 3. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburg, 6.

Second Game.

The second game was noted for heavy batting. The locals, although outbatted, won through consecutive batting in the first and fourth innings. They compelled Tannehill to retire after making nine hits off him—five in the first and four in the fourth. Hoffer, who relieved Tannehill, was rather hard to hit. An error in the sixth and his wildness in the seventh enabled the locals to score three runs. Gettig, who was the New York' only available pitcher for the second game, was hit too freely for the comfort of the spectators, particularly in the last two innings. Sharp fielding, however, kept the visitors from scoring several extra runs.

Hartman received injuries to his ankle in the first game. Doyle covered third base and Grady went to right field. Doyle again demonstrated his ability as an all-around man by covering his position in rare style. He helped complete a double play in the second inning that was a notable feature of the game. Davis and Gleason also distinguished themselves by good fielding in this game. Warner led in the batting with three singles. The batting of Padden, Bowerman, and McCreery was the feature of the visitors' playing. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	1	1	3	1	0	Donavan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	4	2	0	0	0	McCr'ry, cf.	0	3	3	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	1	0	11	1	0	Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	4	8	0	Hoffer, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	5	3	0	Gray, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1
Doyle, 3b.	1	2	2	2	0	O'Brien, lf.	3	1	4	0	0
Grady, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Padden, 2b.	1	4	0	5	0
Warner, c.	1	3	1	2	0	Ely, ss.	0	1	4	1	3
Gettig, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Schriver, c.	1	1	4	1	0
						Bower'n, 1b.	1	4	11	0	0
Total	11	11	*26	15	0	Total	7	18	24	12	4

*Padden hit by batted ball.

New York..........4 0 0 4 0 1 2 0 x—11
Pittsburg..........0 0 0 2 1 0 2 2—7

Earned runs—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 5. Stolen bases—Gleason, Davis, Warner. Two-base hits—Bowerman, McCreery. Three-base hit—Padden. Double plays—Van Haltren and Doyle; Doyle, Gleason, and Joyce; Gleason, Davis, and Joyce; Joyce and Davis. First base on errors—New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Gettig, 8; off Tannehill, 1; off Hoffer, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Tannehill, Joyce, O'Brien. Struck out—By Tannehill, 1; by Hoffer, 1. Passed balls—Schriver, Warner. Wild pitch—Hoffer. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburg, 9. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

TWO DEFEATS FOR BROOKLYNS.

Louisvilles Win Two Games Because of Superior Batting.

The Louisvilles won two games from the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon through superior batting. The Brooklyns, with the exception of Magoon, played a poor fielding game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Smith, rf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clarke, lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones, cf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hoy, cf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheckard, lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dexter, rf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lach'ce, 1b.	0	0	17	0	0	Wagner, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hallman, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Davis, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shindle, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ritchey, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magoon, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clingm'n, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grim, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kittredge, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kennedy, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fraser, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	8	27	15	2	Total	5	11	27	10	4

Brooklyn..........[illegible]
Louisville..........[illegible]

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 12; Louisville, 9. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 3; off Fraser, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by Fraser, 2. Three-base hit—Hoy. Two-base hit—Kittredge. Sacrifice hit—Clarke. Double play—Dexter and Kittredge. Stolen bases—Jones, Sheckard, Clarke, 2. Hit by pitcher—Sheckard. Passed ball—Grim.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Smith, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Clarke, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, cf.	1	1	6	0	1	Hoy, cf.	0	0	5	0	0
Sheck'rd, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Dexter, rf.	2	1	0	1	0
LaCh'ce, 1b.	0	0	9	0	1	Wagner, 3b.	1	2	2	4	0
Hallm'n, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0	Davis, 1b.	1	0	7	0	1
Shindle, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0	Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	4	3	0
Magoon, ss.	1	0	5	4	1	Clingm'n, ss.	0	0	2	1	1
Ryan, c.	0	2	3	0	1	Powers, c.	0	2	4	2	0
Dunn, p.	0	1	0	2	1	Altrock, p.	1	0	0	3	1
Total	4	8	27	11	5	Total	7	8	27	10	3

Brooklyn..........2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—4
Louisville..........0 0 0 1 0 0 2 3 1—7

Earned runs—Louisville, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Louisville, 4. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 1; off Altrock, 1. Struck out—By Dunn, 2; by Altrock, 3. Home run—Wagner. Three-base hit—Dexter. Double play—Magoon and La Chance. Stolen bases—Smith, Sheckard, Clarke, and Clingman. Hit by pitched ball—Sheckard, Clarke, and Shindle. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Cincinnati, 12; Washington, 6.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Cincinnatis won two games to-day by good batting and fielding. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington..........0 0 1 0 4 0 1 0 0—6
Cincinnati..........0 0 0 0 2 2 3 0 5—12

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Cincinnati, 6. Base hits—Washington, 12; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Dineen, Weyhing, and McGuire; Cincinnati, Damman, Hawley, and Vaughn.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati, 7; Washington, 4.

Washington..........0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1—4
Cincinnati..........0 0 0 0 2 4 0 1 0—7

Earned runs—Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Base hits—Washington, 8; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Washington, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Washington, Swaim and McGuire; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 3.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—The Clevelands won two games from the Baltimores this afternoon. McJames and Nops, the home team's pitchers, were wild and ineffective.

During the second game a spectator in the grand stand called Tebeau a vile name. The latter Captain threw a bat at the man, but did no damage. After the game Tebeau was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct, and will have to appear in court to-morrow. Attendance, 3,029. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—3
Cleveland..........0 0 0 3 2 1 0 0 0—6

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames, Kitson, and Robinson; Cleveland, Jones and Creiger. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland, 7; Baltimore, 1.

Baltimore..........0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Cleveland..........0 2 1 2 0 0 1 1 0—7

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops, Kitson, and Clarke; Cleveland, Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Boston, 7; St. Louis, 1.

BOSTON, July 21.—The game of six innings to-day was one-sided, as Sudhoff, the visitors' pitcher, was very wild. Five Boston players were given bases on balls, one was hit, and Sudhoff made a wild pitch, which helped the home team to score. Rain stopped the game, and also prevented the second game. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

Boston..........2 0 1 3 1 ..—7
St. Louis..........0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Yeager; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The Philadelphias defeated the Chicagos to-day in an uninteresting game. Fifield pitched a fine game, allowing Chicago only two hits. Attendance, 2,144. Score:

Chicago..........0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Philadelphia..........2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 ..—3

Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 2. Errors—Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland; Chicago, Griffith and Chance. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Other Games.

In Toronto—Toronto, 5; Montreal, 1.
In Ottawa—Buffalo, 16; Ottawa, 2.
In Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 9; Providence, 5. Wilkesbarre, 8; Providence, 7.
In Springfield—Syracuse, 11; Springfield, 9.
In Reading—Reading, 5; Paterson, 2.
In Newark—Allentown, 5; Newark, 4.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nos. 564, 566, and 568 Fifth Avenue Again Change Hands—Other Dealings Among Brokers and at Auction.

Joseph C. Hoagland has sold, through Frank A. Barnaby of Brooklyn, the three brownstone-front dwellings 564, 566, and 568 Fifth Avenue. This is the third time that these properties have changed hands within a month. They were first sold by the various owners to Charles F. Miller, who, it was understood, represented the firm of Martin & Brother. In the next transaction Mr. Hoagland was the buyer, giving in part payment his fine Brooklyn residence on Clinton Avenue and other Brooklyn property. The name of the buyer in the sale just closed could not be learned yesterday.

A report was current to the effect that Martin & Brother had sold the plot on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, the southerly half of the former site of the Church of the Divine Paternity. The price mentioned in connection with the report was $325,000, and as this was the consideration in the sale of 564 to 568 Fifth Avenue, the possibility that the two transactions were different ends of the same deal immediately suggested itself. Nothing by way of confirmation of this was obtainable, however. The Messrs. Martin declined to say anything in regard to the reported sale of the plot or to admit that they are interested in the other transaction. It is stated that the dwellings 564 to 568 Fifth Avenue will be remodeled for business purposes.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold to Lewenfeld & Prager the two three-story brick buildings 244 and 246 Clinton Street, 20.2 by 75.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Daniel D. Wiley to A. L. Barnes, for about $37,500, the four-story dwelling 139 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 55 by 100.

Henry Rothschild has sold to Otto Von Schoen, with a building loan, the plot at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 100 by 125.

Alfred Seton, Jr., has sold for B. McE. Whitlock, for $46,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 10 West Thirty-seventh Street, 19.5 by 100.

It is reported that Samuel Corlin has purchased for improvement the plot 492 and 494 Water Street, 44 by 60.

A. L. Mordecai & Son were the brokers in the sale reported yesterday of four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, near Central Park West, to Thomas J. McLaughlin.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James M. Hunt, trustee, for $21,400, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 69 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.5.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in partition, to Timothy Donovan, for $4,900, the two-story frame tenement, with store, 2,919 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100; also, to G. J. Kessel, for $5,500, the similar adjoining property, 2,921 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

William Kennelly sold, in partition, to Lena Scheuer, for $7,100, the two-story brick tenement, with store, 92 Lawrence Street, 25 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to John Bottomley, for $17,700, the three-story stone-front dwelling 36 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18.4 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 860 Third Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.7 by 25.5 by 108, four-story brick tenement, with store; 242 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 133.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of James and John O'Hara in the foregoing parcels on Feb. 6, 1894.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Kelly Street, west side, 165 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 100 by 100, vacant; all title and interest of Annie Bentz on March 18, 1898.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eightieth Street, north side, 56 feet west of West End Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 44 by 92.2; Hubert S. S. Harde of 648 Madison Avenue, owner; Townsend & Harde, architects; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Boulevard Lafayette, for six three-story and basement brick dwellings, 20.9 by 56, 19 by 54.6, and 46.3 by 32; Francis J. Schnugg of 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Louis Entzer of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, architect; cost, $90,000.

No. 516 West Forty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 87.4; Francis S. K. Seagrist of 131 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $16,000.

No. 510 West Forty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 87.4; Francis S. K. Seagrist, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $16,000.

Eightieth Street, southwest corner of West End Avenue, for an eight-story brick and stone flat, 60 by 119; John Westervelt of 43 East Nineteenth Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $300,000.

Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for four four-story brick tenements, 28.5 by 88.9 and 25 by 73; Morris Marks of 179 Broadway, owner; M. J. Smallheiser, architect; cost, $36,000.

Sixth Street, north side, 105 feet west of Fourth Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame shop, 21 by 18; Joseph E. Dobbs of 121 Sixth Street, owner and architect; cost, $308.

Alterations.

Riverside Drive, southeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street, to a one-story brick office; John L. Miller, owner; Julius Munckwitz, architect; cost, $650.

No. 105 East Twenty-second Street, to a nine-story brick and stone school and offices; United Charities of New York, owner; James B. Baker, architect; cost, $500.

Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 320 feet east of Third Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick clubhouse; Wyandotte Club of 207 East Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Charles F. Flynn, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 125 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, to a two-story and basement brick and frame synagogue; Margaret Clark, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, southeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 96; Fritz Selje, owner; E. Wenz of 2,577 Third Avenue, architect.

No. 1,190 Ogden Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Mary Kress, premises, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $350.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY SOLD.

Two Lots Transferred to Syndicates at $1,500 an Acre.

Real estate deals involving over $350,000 worth of property were finally closed in Brooklyn yesterday. The property sold is in two lots, one of 176 acres, at $1,500 an acre, and the other of 65, at the same price. The former property is located in the Thirty-second Ward, and contains the farms of Garret Cowenhoven and W. H. Algeo, besides several smaller lots. It lies between Troy Avenue and East Fifty-sixth Street and Avenues H and L. The other property is the B. I. Ryder farm, and extends from Nostrand Avenue to East Twenty-sixth Street, between Avenues S and U.

Two Brooklyn syndicates are the purchasers.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 21.

ALEXANDER AV, n w corner of 182d St, 200 ft to Southern Boulevard x200; George F. Johnson to Jennie S. Parker, exchange and	$1
AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100x170; Michael E. O'Donovan to William Rankin	1
AVENUE C, s e corner of 5th St, 108x 102.6; Mary A. Thompson to Mary E. Thompson	1
FOX ST, w s, 91.8 ft s of Freeman St, 14.10x79.9x25x96.2; Michael M. Rooney to Emma M. Rooney	Gift
LOTS 335 and 336, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Ernest Muller	395
NASSAU ST, 23 and 25, and 68 to 74 Cedar St; Gabriel M. Tooker, as trustee, to Gabriel Mead and others	1
PRINCE ST, 90, s s, 36x101x irregular; Max Freund to E. B. Stanton	1
PROSPECT AV, w s, 90 ft n of Boston Road, 44x90; Agnes E. Nolan to Fannie Horowitz	6,000
RAILROAD AV, East, e s, 54.7 ft s w of 153d St, 54.7x131.6x50x109.8; Jacob Hess to Cornelia Pierce	1
RYER AV, w s, 195.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100; William J. Edwards to Joseph E. Butterworth	2,000
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 73, n s, 25x—; Alice G. Demorest to Augustus Van Horne	4,640
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 175 ft n of Penfold Av, 50x120.1; Charlotte L. Canfield to Elizabeth Collard	1
WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 287 ft e of Prospect Av, 100x100; Charlotte L. Canfield to Elizabeth Collard	1
8TH AV, s w corner of 150th St, 199.10 ft to 149th St, x 100; John W. Haaren to Hugo F. Hoefler	90,000
15TH AV, n s, Lot 553, map of Wakefield, 100x114; John Casey to Catharine Casey	500
22D ST, n s, 87 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x 58.6; Harvey L. Kennedy to Jane E. Kennedy, 1-5 part	4,000
23D ST, s s, 99 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x 58.6; James Kennedy to Harvey L. Kennedy, 1-5 part	2,600
34TH ST, n s, 490 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x98.9; Maurice Wald to Benjamin Yates, recorded	11,300
37TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x80; Carrie K. Warren to Francis L. Wellman	40,000
45TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Charles D. Burrill, referee, to Jeannette K. Manne	40,000
64TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.5; William Rankin and wife to Michael E. O'Donovan	30,000
125TH ST, 57 East, 18.9x99.11; Charles W. Smith and wife to David H. Scully	10
133D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Louis Stern to Hattie L. Campbell	1
137TH ST, 116 to 120 West, 125x99.11; William C. G. Wilson to George F. Johnson, exchange and	1
174TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 53.6x50.2x58.3; Jacob Hess to Deane Realty Company	1
179TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Bathgate Av, 100 ft to Washington Av, x 150; Harvey L. Kennedy to Jane E. Kennedy, 1-5 part	2,500

Recorded Leases.

BACH, Betsie, to Harris Goldman and another; 47 Delancey St, 5 years	$3,060
GILM, Annie, to Martha Pitscher; 344 East 105th St, 5 years	540
HARRIS, Wilhelmina, to the National Cracker Company; 296 to 302 South St, 5 years and renewal	12,400
KORN, Henry, to Cristoforo Zuccaro and others; 235 to 239 East 59th St, 4½ years	4,032
WIRTH, Louis, to John Wagerer; 163 St. Ann's Av, 5 years	420 to 600

Recorded Mortgages.

BERWIN, Rose, to Thomas P. Sets; s s of 133d St, 250 ft e of 11th Av, secures contract	$1,500
BIEGEN, Mary L. and Peter L., to Emily Momberger; n s of Leggett Av, 175 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years	300
BLACK, George A., to Amy Steinhardt; 74 West 91st St, 3 years	16,500
BUTTERWORTH, Joseph E., to William J. Edwards; w s of Ryer Av, 195.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 1 year	1,900
CARTER, Orena J., to Susan T. Mapes; e s of Cottage Grove Av, 271.5 ft s of Guerlain Place, 3 years	1,000
CONNORS, John, to Robert C. Embree, trustee, &c.; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 20.1 ft s of 141st St, 5 years	20,500
CONNORS, John, to John W. Haaren; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 20.1 ft s of 141st St, 1 year	4,500
CONNORS, John, to John W. Haaren; s s of 137th St, 430 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 months	1,200
CONWAY, Daniel F., to the Excelsior Brewing Company; 156 Park Row, saloon lease, installments	2,500
DARRAGH, John E., to James Rogers; w s of Amsterdam Av, 27.11 ft s of 165th St, 1 year	5,000
DEL GAIZO, Maria G., and another to Lena Keck; e s of Villa Av, 71.6 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, ½ year	1,500
GENZ, Charles, to Christoph Frank; s w corner of Pelham and Arthur Avs, 3 years	2,000
HERDLING, George P., to Charles Ottman; s s of Fulton St, between Pearl and Water Sts, (United States Hotel;) also, 1,161 to 1,175 Broadway, (Metropolitan Hotel,) leaseholds, demand	13,600
HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 149th St, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year	10,000
HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Judson S. Todd; w s of 8th Av, 49.11 ft n of 149th St, 1 year	23,000
HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Judson S. Todd; n w corner of 8th Av and 149th St, demand	27,000
HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Judson S. Todd; s w corner of 8th Av and 150th St, 1 year	27,000
HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Judson S. Todd; w s of 8th Av, 49.11 ft s of 150th St, 1 year	23,000
HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Judson S. Todd; s s of 150th St, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year	10,000
HOEFLER, Hugo F., to John W. Haaren; w s of 8th Av, extends from 149th St, to 150th St, 1 year	20,000
HOEFLER, Hugo F., to John Haaren; w s of 8th Av, extends from 149th St, to 150th St, 1 year	60,000
LARKIN, Thomas J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s w s of Lawrence St, 36.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	6,000
LOCKWOOD, Frank P., to Mary J. Steeves w s of Washington Av, old line, 300 ft s of 182d St, 1 year	1,000
McCAFFREY, Margaret A. and John J., to Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c.; s w corner of Brook Av and 145th St, 3 years	24,000
McCAFFREY, Margaret A. and John J., to Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c.; w s of Brook Av, 25 ft s of 145th St, 3 years	14,000
MILLER, Nellie B., and wife to Gideon Fountain; s s of Briggs St, 145.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 5 years	5,000
NELSON, John, to the Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association; e s of Amundson Av, 300 and 325 ft s of Randall Av, installments	2,400
O'DONOVAN, Michael E., to Michael J. Horan; s s of 64th St, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 months	1,000
PARKER, Jennie S., to George F. Johnson; n w corner of Alexander Av and 132d St, extends to Southern Boulevard, 3 years	17,000
PARKER, Jennie S., to George F. Johnson; s w corner of Southern Boulevard and Alexander Av, 3 years	8,000
PETRIE, Albert W. J., to Emma R. C. Floyd; 196 Avenue A, 5 years	15,000
POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to Randolph Hurry; 225 East 4th St, 4 years	33,500
POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to Edmund H. Hurry and others, trustees, &c.; 223 East 4th St, 4 years	33,500
RAUCH, William J., to Edmund Dwight, Jr.; s s of Leroy St, 150 ft w of Bedford St, 2 years	3,000
SMITH, Jacob A., and others to David M. Morrison; 2,305 and 2,307 3d Av, 3 years	21,000
SPEARS, Elizabeth M., to Samuel Keeler; Lots 15, 16, and 17, map of Classon's Point; 3d Av, e s, 77.11 ft s of 138th St; 12th St, 325 ft e of 5th Av; 223 East 118th St; 2d Av, w s, 100.11 ft s of 122d St, 1 year	1,000
STANION, Agnes, to Henrietta Feist; s s of 12th Av, 605 ft w of 3d St, Wakefield, 3 years	500
ULRICH, John, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; e s of 10th Av, 49.5 ft n of 37th St, 1 year	4,800
WELLMAN, Francis L., to Carrie K. Warren; n s of 37th St, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year	32,500
WHEELER, Harriet A., and others to Elizabeth Roth; s s of 66th St, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years	750
WHEELER, Harriet A., and others to William B. Giles; s s of 66th St, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year	350
WOODWARD, John W. and Mary, to James A. Jones; 240 West 132d St, 3 years	500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRIGHT, Osborn W., and another, trustees, to New York Security and Trust Company, (two assignments)	$28,500
EAST SIDE BANK to National Shoe and Leather Bank	Nom.
EMERY, Charles F., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia	500
GREACEN, Thomas E., to James Rowan	5,000
LANIER, Charles, trustee, to Sarah Markewitz	13,000
LOESEL, Theresia, to John Bauer	5,000
MERRILL, Payson, to Continental Trust Company	17,000
NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER Bank to Rudolph G. Salomon	Nom.
POWELL, Sarah H., to Women's Prison Association and Home	3,000
PURSER, George H., Jr., executor, to Mary M. Stegmann, (three assignments)	6,300
SMITH, William R., to Randolph Hurry	1,600
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Warwick Savings Bank	20,000
TOOKER, Gabriel M., trustee, to Gabriel Deming and others	Nom.
WOOD, Mary L., to Christopher Weight	853

Mechanics' Liens.

DIVISION ST, 224 and 226; the Manhattan Cornice and Skylight Works against John Duane, owner and contractor; John McKinley and John Schreyer, contractors	$173
MARKET ST, 20; Fritz & Perelberg against Mrs. Wells, owner; Louis Frank and Morris Berman, contractors	725
MARKET ST, 18; Fritz & Perelberg against Louis Frank, owner and contractor; Morris Berman, contractor	725
MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 147.7 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 25x100; John J. Bell against Martin Waldron, owner and contractor	252
36TH ST, 32 East; Joseph W. Cody & Co. against Juliet P. Hamilton, owner; George A. Freeman, Jr., contractor	174
47TH ST, 40 West; John Krell against Mrs. Sproulls, owner; George Ruffle, contractor	38
63D ST, 219 to 227 East; Frederick Betts against the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, owner; W. W. Hamburger & Co., contractors	87

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

ELTON AV, n w corner of 160th St, 50x 100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company with John A. Simpson, eleven payments	$27,500

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WHITE PLAINS AV, s e corner of Logan St, —x—; Giuseppe Del Mastro on Nicola and Antonio Barbetta to John Zambetti and others	$145

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 145th St, 199.10 to 144th St, x30; Jacob D. Butler against Charles L. Harrell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. W. Weiss.

GREENWICH ST, 108; Mary A. Chisholm against James Adair and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.

PERRY AV, e s, 209 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 38x100; George Hahn against Herman Mayer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. L. Brundner.

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 111th St, 201.10 to 112th St, x143; The People and State of New York in relation to Rosa and Emma Cahn, (notice of seizure, &c.;) attorney, J. Whalen.

RENWICK ST, e s, 307.9 ft s of Spring St, 20x80x irregular; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against Edward W. Youmans and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Russell & Percy.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, s e corner of 150th St, 74.11x100; John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c., against Charles E. Runk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin & Beekman.

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 161st St, 34x 40.6x87.8x25.8; Peter Duffy against Frederick Klingman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. B. Wesselman.

29TH ST, 158 to 160 West; George M. Smith and another against the Hall Association of the Grand Order of Odd Fellows and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. S. Truax.

91ST ST, s s, 178 ft w of 1st Av, 74x—x74x—; Matthew P. Hull against Caroline W. L. Weinstock and another, (action to recover damages;) attorney, J. N. Bruns.

120TH ST, 352 East; Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America against Emilie Claus and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, William H. Field & Deshon.

125TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Juliet M. Livingston against James S. Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Livingston & Van Amringe.

126TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; Amelia May against Isaac Bitterman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Kohler.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—City Real Estate Co. vs. Gaylor.
2—Maddin vs. Steinmann.
3—Hershfield vs. Demers.
4—Kirschbaum vs. Demers.
5—Kaufman vs. Demers.
6—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Maner Co.
7—Barrie vs. Yorston.
8—In re Berkeley Athletic Assn.
9—In re S. M. Bixby Co.
10—In re McCaffrey.
11—Guenat vs. Mandell.
12—Douglass vs. Grunhut.
13—Middlebrook vs. Grunhut.
14—Fisk vs. Beardsley.
15—Lyman vs. Young Men's Cosmop. Club.
16—Kahn vs. Coutant.
17—Wiechers vs. New Home Sewing Mach. Co.
18—Lyman vs. Unity League and Am. Sur. Co.
19—Lyman vs. Plymouth Social Club.
20—Fleischmer vs. Peoples.
21—Ullman vs. Golde.
22—Baker vs. Manhattan Flag Co.
23—Flanagan vs. Coler.
24—Rylser vs. Glover.
25—Teachers' Co-operative B. & L. Assn. vs. Guggolz.
26—Kraft vs. Kraft.
27—Arena Athletic Club vs. McPartland.
28—Werts vs. Werbstein
29—Shaver vs. International Standard Gas Mfg. Co.
30—Garrison vs. same.
31—Beck vs. Schoen.
32—Currier vs. Poor.
33—Fleischman vs. Smith
34—Gomez vs. Gomez.
35—Leach vs. Porrington
36—Brenneman vs. Maher.
37—In re Eaton.
38—Eisner vs. Plaut.
39—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Read.
40—Manhattan R. R. Co. vs. Foster.
41—Poole vs. Poole.
42—Mills vs. Gold & St. Telegraph Co.
43—O'Brien vs. Millar.
44—In re 185th St.
45—Cohen vs. Bliss.
46—In re Tyng.
47—In re Murdock.
48—In re Manheimer.
49—Manson vs. Henderson.
50—Koppel vs. Holm.
51—Reed vs. Fay.
52—Rogers vs. Morning Journal Assn.
53—Post vs. Nadeau.
54—Gallatin Nat. Bank vs. Slaybach.
55—Wilson vs. Tallen
56—In re 181st St.
57—In re Garret.
58—Weld vs. Sage.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned May term.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 5927—Dorsett vs. Ormiston.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—At 11:15 A. M.—Issue of Fact—306—Estate of Helen Louise Lutz. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Jane A. Dwyer.
2—Frank E. McElduff.
Wills for Probate.
At 10 A. M.
Charles Steiner.
At 10:30 A. M.
Sophia Hartmann,
Rebecca H. Warner.
Lazarus Strauss,
Sarah J. Van Siclen.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Frederick Meise.
2—George Flint.
3—Angelo La Manno.
4—Henry Raegan.
5—Edward Dorgan.
6—John Sullivan, James Wentworth.
7—Joseph Kennelly.
8—William Harris.
9—John Burrell.
10—V. William Johnson.
Pleadings.
1—Salim Hanno.
2—Arthur Grant, Charles H. Driesel.
3—John Reilly.
4—Michael Donohue.
5—John Mariano, Peter Matusky.
6—Joseph Levene.
7—James Smith, Joseph Murray.
8—George Gardiner.
9—William Farrell.
10—Jennie Gibson.
11—Charles Stewart.
12—Albert Beruse, Stanley Stonehouse.
13—Henry Farrell.
14—Sim Burgh.
15—David Walker.
16—William Farrell, Martin Lewis.
17—James Horton.
18—Morris Jerinsky.
19—Herman Feld.
20—Richard Shuldrick.
21—Philip Greenbaum.
22—Bridget Worthington, Annie Williams.
23—Patrick Mulligan.
24—Pietro Lupi.
25—Joseph Vito.
26—Virginia Dobbins.
27—Nicola Pecci.
28—William Breene.
29—Christopher Lanigan.
30—William Steiger.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Cowan for the People.

1—William Harty.
2—John Smith.
3—John Walker, Thomas F. Sheeran, James A. Sheeran.
4—Albert Beyer.
5—Christopher Walker, Thomas Doyle, Henry Bennett.
6—George Clark. Charles Thompson.
7—John Kelly.
8—Henry B. Bult.
9—John Walz.
10—Thomas Darling.
11—William H. O. Waldron.
12—Edward Flynn.
13—George Murphy.
14—Flora Klinofsky, alias Flora Walzer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Straley vs. Van Hovenbergh—Russell Benedict. Gifford vs. Wilt—John Yard. Matter of Fleischman—A. S. Norton. Mandeville vs. Campbell—Michel Kirtland. Taylor vs. Lovell—Edward D. O'Brien. Matter of Boera—Arthur Truax. Brauer vs. Chase—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Wood vs. Steiner—Francis J. Hopson. Doeiger vs. Purnhagen—John A. Straley. Matter of McDermott—Joseph McElroy.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Kesler vs. Kesler—Frank M. Holahan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Jacob S. Butler vs. Charles L. Harrell—Arthur Sweeney.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Albert R. Ledoux vs. Albert S. Moore—Joseph Walker, Jr.

Senator Chandler on the Spaniard.

From an Interview in The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

I can see no peace in sight as yet. A Spaniard is just like a rat. A rat is at one and the same time the most cowardly and the bravest animal that we know anything about. He will run away and will hide in any hole that he can find, but when he is cornered, when he is at bay, he will turn and fight anything. He would fasten his teeth into the nose of a dog, or a bull, or a lion. A Spaniard is just the same way. As Henry Cabot Lodge says, he is a rat, and we shall have to dig him out of every hole that he can crawl into. We shall have to dig him out of Puerto Rico, out of Havana, out of the Philippines, out of the Ladrones, out of the Canaries, out of every hole and corner on earth into which he can retreat. You can have no peace with a rat but extermination. You can have no peace with a Spaniard for the same reason.

Morris Heights Field Club.

The Morris Heights Field Club, of which Ernest Hjertberg is President, held the first of a series of amateur handicap races last evening at Berkeley Oval. There were only two events. The bicycle race had twenty entries, including Babcock, La Due, and Bedell, who rode scratch. John Hollis, a 130-yard man, won after a hard race, with A. Welsing a close second and W. Dove third. Time—2:04. The 100-yard dash was won by Miller, who had a six-yard handicap, in 0:10. Hoffman and Halpin ran a dead heat for second place, and in the run-off Halpin won. Gold, silver, and bronze die medals were awarded.

The Bernstein-Santry Fight.

"Joe" Bernstein and "Eddie" Santry will meet to-night in a twenty-five-round bout before the Lenox Athletic Club. Since Santry fought with George Dixon before the same club recently he has gained many friends. Bernstein is an east side favorite and a clever boxer. The bout promises to be an interesting one.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St, 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND

Culver Route.
BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry,
Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.

Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.

LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.; Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:30, 1:20 (1:50 Saturday only,) 2:20 (2:50 Saturday only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:50, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Saturday only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.

Via Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and Long Island Railroad.

The same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated Railroad station.

Trains leave Broadway Ferries—week days hourly, 5:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; half-hourly 1:04 to 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, hourly, 5:04 to 9:04 A. M.; every 20 minutes 9:04 A. M. to 1:04 P. M.; every 15 minutes 1:04 to 9:44 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10 minutes; Gates Av., 14 minutes; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19 minutes; Van Siclen, 22 minutes, and Rockaway Beach, 54 minutes.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat From East 32d St. Only, 9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P. M.

Special Boat From East 96th St. Only, 9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

SUNDAY EXCURSION
JULY 24, to
NEWPORT, R. I.

Via Long Island Railroad.

ROUND TRIP. - $2.00

A special train (Parlor Car attached) will leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 8:40 A. M., stopping at Franklin Av. and East New York.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y. .... 8:30 A. M.
Leave L. I. City .... 8:45 A. M.

Connecting at Greenpoint with the STEAMER CITY OF WORCESTER.

Due at Newport .... 3:00 P. M.
Returning, leave Newport .... 5:00 P. M.

Tickets on sale Friday, July 22d, at 113, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, and at the L. I. R. R. station, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y. City; at Long Island City, and at 333 Fulton St., 118 Broadway, at the L. I. R. R. stations at Flatbush Av., Franklin Av., (Bedford Sta.,) and at East New York, Brooklyn.

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER AND MUSIC ON BOAT.

If weather is stormy excursion will be postponed, and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) .... 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier .. 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier ..... 9 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.

Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS
UNITED STATES HOTEL

Open from June 14 to Oct. 1.
GAGE & PERRY, PROPRIETORS.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL

OPENS JUNE 13. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 Rooms . . . . . . $3 per day
300 Rooms . . $3.50 and $4 per day
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE KENSINGTON

AND COTTAGES OPEN TILL OCT 1st. Newly furnished throughout; unsurpassed location; beautiful surroundings; excellent cuisine; every detail under personal supervision of proprietors.

H. A. & W. F. BANG, Saratoga Springs, New York.

SARATOGA.
THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

30th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
The Inn and Cottages

Finest Beach and Bathing near New York. Forty-five minutes from New York. Express trains and unexcelled Railroad service. LIBERAL TERMS FOR SEASON GUESTS. LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, NO. 23 A, LONG BEACH.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque, boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; ar. Old Forge 4:30 P. M., 7:20 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains: 6:30 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St. 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENSHOUSE Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO. PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
CAPACITY, 1,200.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
Kaaterskill, New York.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS.
Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of
H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO

Now open—Season of 1898.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.

GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
Now open, under new management. Special inducements to young men.
TURNBULL & CURRAN.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARY NOEY CHANDON de BRIAILLES, plaintiff, against SARAH E. LOWTHER, Eliphalet N. Anable, Annie Schenck Anable his wife, James Stroud, Albert Symington as Trustee, Herbert T. Darling and George E. Conley, Martin Kelly, Henry L. Herbert and Gilbert I. Herbert, Park & Tilford, Michael O'Brien and Edward J. O'Brien, John W. Butler, Daniel R. Van Nostrand as surviving partner of Knapp & Van Nostrand, Robert J. Anderton, Arthur T. Shand, Albert H. Davenport, Gustave M. Rosenblatt, (doing business as New York Soap Works), Thomas N. Dwyer, J. & J. W. Elsworth Company, Carlo Caspero, (otherwise Carlo Maspero), The Ulman Goldsborough Company, George M. Wright as assignee of Albert B. Hilton, Beinecke & Company, Alexander J. Perry, Rand McNally & Company, H. Koehler & Company, William A. Hunter and Ida L. Trimm, Standard National Bank of the City of New York, Charles A. Hess as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Solomon Sayles, Jacob Levine, The Knickerbocker Ice Company, Louis H. Hahlo as Receiver of Eliphalet N. Anable, a judgment debtor, and Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), defendants.—In foreclosure.—Supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named additional defendants, Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), and the defendant James Stroud, and also the defendant Albert H. Davenport: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this supplemental and amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To James Stroud and Albert H. Davenport, defendants: The foregoing supplemental and amended summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. J. F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, June 15th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the (Borough of Manhattan), City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898. The verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid on the 21st day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je24-1aw7wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ANTONIO MINALDI, (carrying on business as A. Minaldi & Co.,) plaintiff, against ACHILLE ALESSI, fu Salvatore, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant, Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New York, June 20th, 1898.
W. K. VAN METER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Achille Alessi, fu Salvatore, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State, which complaint was filed there on June 23d, 1898.—Dated New York, July 22d, 1898.
W. K. VAN METER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. address No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

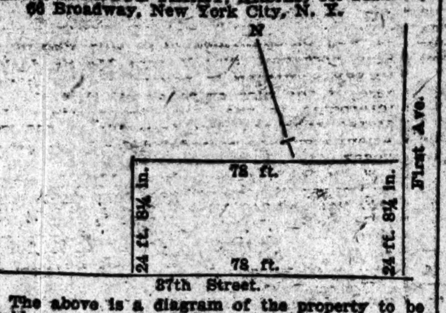
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,431 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1886.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898.
IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER,
Referee.
SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,345.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800.
Dated New York, June 21, 1898.
IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER,
Referee.
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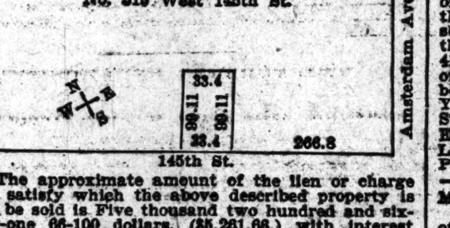
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS F. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

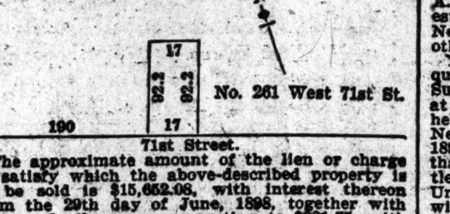
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.
Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.
ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from 28th June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars, ($1,050.00,) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.
Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.
ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
jy5-2aw3wTu&F&jy27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CORPORATION OF THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ELIZA MILLS and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street distant one hundred and ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-first Street and West End (formerly Eleventh) Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.
JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,652.08, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $321.75, with interest from June 29th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $711.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.
JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of J. H. JOHNSTON & COMPANY, assigned to Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, as assignees of the above-named J. H. Johnston & Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 16th day of June, 1898.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Attorney for Assignees, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je17-1aw8w&jy29F

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF GEORGE B. MOREWOOD & CO., for the benefit of their creditors, hereby gives notice that on Wednesday, the third day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon of said day, at the salesroom of Messrs. Burdett & Dennis, No. 32 Burling Slip, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, he will sell at public auction, pursuant to order of the Supreme Court, all right, title, and interest which he may have, as such assignee, in and to seventy-four casks of Blood Albumen, weighing about 450 pounds each, Supreme Court judgment against Cornelius Bessien, $124.57; claim against Brown & Co., Amoy, China, $4,921.42; claim against Joan O'Donohue's Sons, (in litigation,) $3,773.41; claim against Champion & Standiforse, (in litigation,) $[illegible]; claim against Union Rattan Manufacturing Co., (in litigation,) $7,949.91; claim against estate William B. Atkinson, Boston, Mass., $[illegible].—Dated New York, July 21st, 1898.
CHARLES H. [illegible],
Assignee of George B. Morewood & Co.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. BARNARD PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julia E. Griffing, Josephine Bennett, William Garritt, Jane A. Benson, Francisca V. Garrard, William D. Marks, Myra McCrea, Edward Bacon, Ellen Bailey, Josephine Bacon, Porter Bacon, Ella Souls, Frank Bacon, Carrie Bacon, Luther Gibbs, Martha Clark, Mary Kelsey, and Lester Gibbs, the heirs and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. je10-1aw6wF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFri

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

SCOTT, LEONARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eva S. Fenyes, Eva S. Fenyes, Trustee; Leonora S. Muse, James B. Scott, Charlotte J. Kitts, Matilda Martin, John Whitmore, Joel S. Whitmore, James Weeks, Carolina Perkins, Lavinia Chamberlan, Sarah A. Danover, Margaret A. Norcross, Caroline K. Day, Howard Scott, Willis Scott, Emma Scott, Rebecca W. Hobbs, William A. Scott, Joel C. Scott, Saida M. S. Palmer, Jewett Palmer, Lydia Cameron, Sarah A. Scott, and to all persons interested in the estate of LEONARD SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of The United States Trust Company, as administrator, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto af-
[L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HORATIO C. KING, Attorney for Adm., &c., 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. jy8-1aw6wF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 150 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

GRISWOLD, MARGARET D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James R. Griswold, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made herein revoking the letters of guardianship both as guardian of the property and person of Margaret D. Griswold, an infant over the age of fourteen years, issued by said Court on or about the 23d day of April, 1898, to the said James R. Griswold, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City
[L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and P. O. address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.
jy15-1aw6wF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing this service are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
Friesland .... July 27 | Kensington .... Aug. 17
Southwark .... Aug. 3 | Noordland .... Aug. 24
Westernland .... Aug. 10 | Friesland .... Aug. 31
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
WINIFREDA .... August 6
CLEOPATRA .... August 13
VICTORIA .... August 20
BOADICEA .... August 27
ALEXANDRA .... September 3
ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon | Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon
Anchoria, July 2, Noon | Ethiopia, Aug. 27, Noon
City of Rome .... Sept. 10, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 30 ....
*Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
*Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, July 23, 9 AM | Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM
Aurania, July 30, Noon | Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM
Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M | Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD,
Sept. 12, October 11. HOLY LAND, Sept. 24.
EUROPE, Aug. 20, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, &c.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
GAELIC, via Honolulu .... July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu .... Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu .... Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu .... Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu .... Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA ..... Aug. 1, Oct. 10, Jan. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN ..... Aug. 22, Nov. 7, Jan. 30
EMPRESS OF CHINA .. Sept. 12, Dec. 5, Feb. 27
Fast route to the Philippine Islands.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
WARRIMOO, July 28. AORANGI, Aug. 25.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier .. 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier ...... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †8:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night. (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty Street only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskills, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.
All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 9:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.
From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily, 8 [illegible]
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (8:00 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St.; Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

RECEPTION TO GEORGIANS.

Southern Journalists and Their Families Lunch with the Merchants' Association.

GREETED BY MAYOR VAN WYCK

The City Hall, the New York Life Insurance Building, and Other Points Inspected—Personnel of the Party.

As guests of the Merchants' Association of New York the visiting members of the Georgia Weekly Press Association, and their wives and daughters, had an interesting time yesterday. They called upon Mayor Van Wyck and inspected the City Hall at his invitation; they were entertained at luncheon in the rooms of the Merchants' Association; they were permitted to roam at will through the New York Life Insurance Building from subbasement to the roof, and separate groups of them were conducted by New York merchants to points of interest in the downtown business section.

These Georgia newspaper excursionists reached here from Washington last Monday to the number of about 150, and they have been sight-seeing ever since. They all stopped at the Gerlach, and from there went on a variety of pleasure-seeking tours. W. S. Coleman of Cedartown, Ga., is Chairman of the visiting delegation, and in behalf of his associates he accepted President William F. King's invitation to be guests of the Merchants' Association at luncheon. More than 100 members of the party assembled at the rooms of the association on the ground floor of the New York Life Building at 12 o'clock sharp. Meanwhile the officers of the Merchants' Association had arranged with Mayor Van Wyck to have the Georgia visitors received at the City Hall, and at 12:15 o'clock the entire party marched down Broadway from Leonard Street to the Mayor's office. Chairman Coleman was introduced to the Mayor, and he in turn introduced each member of the party. From the Mayor's office the visitors were shown over the City Hall by an officer specially detailed for that purpose by Mayor Van Wyck. At 1 o'clock the entire party returned to the rooms of the Merchants' Association, where an elaborate luncheon was served by the steward of the Merchants' Club. Some of the leading merchants of the dry goods district personally assisted in serving the guests.

President King said that he did not want to have the occasion weighted by formality, therefore he condensed what might otherwise be an address of welcome into a very few cordial words. Chairman Coleman fittingly replied in a brief speech. After the luncheon the party was taken in charge by Arthur Clarke, representing the executive officers of the New York Life Insurance Company, who escorted them through the building.

The delegation broke up in the middle of the afternoon, about one-third of the members returning home on the Old Dominion steamship, which left her pier at 3 o'clock. Those who remained to enjoy one more night and day in New York expect to leave for their homes this afternoon and evening.

Besides Mr. Coleman and his wife, the Georgians who lunched with the Merchants' Association yesterday included McAlpin Thornton and wife of The Hartwell Sun, C. B. Allen of The Moultrie Observer, Mr. Sim Blalock of The Fayetteville News, Dr. Joe P. Bowdoin, Adairsville Banner; T. H. Collins, Schley County News; Miss Dayse Crister, The Advance of Canton; C. F. Douglass, Thomaston Times; Luvella Ptylis Duke, The Blakely Observer, Cuthbert; W. A. Dodge, Jr., and wife, Christian Advocate, Atlanta; Ernest W. Edwards, The Valdosta Mercury; A. Willis Evans, Middle Georgia Progress, Sandersville; J. A. Fouche and wife, Henry County Weekly; Walter G. Flake and wife, Georgia Press, Decatur; P. W. Gilbert, The Quitman Journal, Georgetown; Miss E. Harrell, Jackson Times; H. P. Hilton, Dublin Dispatch; Miss Jennie Hilliard, Clarion of Camilla; James M. Harrison, The Montezuma Record; Zadock D. Harrison and wife, The Southern Cultivator, Atlanta; Miss M. L. Hitch, The Free Press of Quitman; Clarence J. Handry, The Courier of Lyons; Mrs. J. W. Hughes, The Vindicator; Mrs. Edward Gray Thomas of Atlanta; J. A. Morrand, Atlanta Constitution; A. N. King, Standard Gauge; J. B. Johnson, Dawson News; J. T. Kilpatrick, Eatontown Messenger; Miss Elizabeth Crawford Nolan, Barnesville Enterprise; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Neal, Locust Grove Times; Mrs. E. K. Overstreet, People's Press; the Misses Cora and Annie Overstreet, The Sylvania Telephone; F. L. Pern, Jasper County News; J. H. Smith and wife, The Dublin Courier; W. N. Smith, Vidalia Star; Andrew Marvin Shankle, Harmony Grove Echo; Cornelius Vason, Madison Advertiser; James Nicholas Walsh, Augusta Chronicle; T. Radford Turner, Jones County News, and the Rev. A. E. Seddon, Atlanta Evangelist.

Each guest was presented a souvenir of the visit, a glass paper weight with picture of the New York Life Building and with the compliments of the Merchants' Association stamped across the picture. Several of these Georgia visitors commended the efforts of the New York merchants to make the people of all sections of the country acquainted with the advantages of trading in the metropolis, and they intimated that the leaven was working effectively in the State of Georgia.

WILL OF MARY INGLIS.

A Contest Expected for an Estate Worth Nearly $700,000.

The will of Miss Mary Inglis, who died on April 12 last, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. The real estate of the testatrix is placed at $615,000, and her personal property at $45,000. Miss Inglis at one time resided at 139 West Fourteenth Street, and her will was executed there in 1888. Large bequests are made to relatives and friends.

The residuary estate is left to her executors, Daniel B. Childs and George M. Walgrave, to sell and dispose of, and to divide it between her cousins, John Inglis of 27 Ladbrooke Row, Kensington Park, London, and Margaret B. McCulloch, the wife of Sir James McCulloch, of Garbrand Hall, Ewell, Surrey, England.

The petition for the probate of the will is signed by Hull & Horton, who state that they have used all diligence to ascertain the whereabouts of the surviving relatives of Miss Inglis, who was ninety-two years old when she died, and have discovered between seventy and eighty cousins, who are not mentioned in the will. These cousins have been cited to appear in the probate proceedings, and it is expected that the will will be contested by some of those who have not received legacies.

SECOND AVENUE CAR ON FIRE.

Motorman Powerless to Stop It and Passengers Try to Jump.

An electric car of the Second Avenue line, south-bound, caught fire somewhere in the vicinity of Twenty-third Street yesterday. The fire started in the resistance box, directly under the motorman, and so he did not notice it. The car was going at a great rate of speed, and the fire increased rapidly.

Policeman Fletcher, who was at Seventeenth Street and Second Avenue, saw the flaming car, and, rushing for it, managed to get on the footboard. He told the motorman to stop the car, but this the motorman could not do. The passengers, now realizing that the car was on fire, became panic stricken. Policeman Fletcher rushed up and down the footboard, preventing women and children from throwing themselves from the moving car and telling them to keep quiet and the car would stop.

The car was finally stopped at Fifteenth Street. Policeman Fletcher turned in an alarm, and the fire was extinguished, after the car had been badly damaged.

Appeal for Fresh Air Fund.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is issuing a special appeal for funds to continue its fresh air work. By increasing the number of ocean parties each week, for the poor children and mothers with their babies, the results so far have been unusually successful. If the response to the appeal is liberal the association says it will be able to benefit not less than 20,000 children and mothers during the season, as it has transportation facilities and accommodations for that number. One dollar will give six children an ocean trip, a hearty lunch, a bath in the surf, and a day's frolic on the beach. Five dollars will support a child at the homes for two weeks. Checks and money should be sent to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 23 Nassau Street.

WHAT IS HARLEM COMING TO?

A Luxuriant Growth of Grass in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Its Latest Freak.

If it was a Harlemite who maligned the Quakers by saying that on a quiet day New Yorkers could hear the grass growing in the streets of Philadelphia his wit will have a more domestic field. Within the last few days an able-bodied growth of young hay has been fiercely rising on the busiest thoroughfare of the up-town district for a hundred yards along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

If there is any spot that is ordinarily busy in Harlem it is that particular section of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, where two weeks ago a tint of green appeared. Storekeepers in the more stylish section to the west asserted the color was due to local jealousy, and the cabmen who abound thereabouts jocosely warned one another to be more economical with their oats. In spite of the humorous vein in which its advent was regarded the grass grew apace, speedy by day and seemingly faster by night.

Two tracks of the Amsterdam Avenue branch of the Third Avenue Railroad run through the street, and between the inner rails the green is most luxuriant. From curb to curb it extends, however, and the traffic of trucks and carriages seems only to encourage its aspirations. The property owners who had been reared in rural sections reckoned it would be a fairly promising crop of timothy, and the urban bred from the lower part of the town were amazed how quickly the grass grew under the feet of those barely removed from sight of Madison Square Garden.

The police have enjoyed the unaccustomed verdure, the cable car men take pleasure in the new attraction, and the shopkeepers rejoice at the good pasturing.

Yesterday afternoon two wits decided to heighten the entertainment. They dropped off a car with a bundle of signboards, and by dint of diligence within half an hour had the pasture ground well placarded.

"Keep off the Grass" read one sign. "Remember Coxey" reminded another, as if to reinforce the first. Other signs were of similar trend, and the neighbors as well as a large crowd of passers gathered to read and jest. The police did not check the exuberance of spirit, and the crowd derived much amusement from the situation until a late hour in the evening.

RAPID TRANSIT SITUATION.

Counsel for the Manhattan Company Intimates Nothing Will Be Considered Before Mr. Gould's Return.

Counsel of the Manhattan Railway Company sent an explanatory communication to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, yesterday, with reference to their silence following the receipt of the Commissioners' "ultimatum" of June 23. A letter addressed to George J. Gould, the Manhattan Railway Company's President, who is in Europe, was received at the company's offices and was not opened for several days, as the counsel had asked the Commissioners to address them on all matters relating to the company in Mr. Gould's absence.

The letter was from Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the board, and was dated July 12. It read as follows:

> I am instructed by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners to inform you that at a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was duly adopted, namely:
>
> Resolved, That inasmuch as the board has received no reply to its letter of June 23, 1898, addressed to the President of the Manhattan Railway Company, the board is forced to the conclusion that the Manhattan Railway Company has refused to continue the negotiation.

The following reply was sent yesterday to Mr. Orr:

> We desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 12, addressed to Mr. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, and inclosing a resolution relative to the pending application of this company. On June 18 Mr. Gould wrote you that Mr. Gallaway, Chairman of the Extension Committee, and himself would be absent from the city during July and August, and that, as it would be impossible to convene our Extension Committee and Board of Directors during those months, he hoped all important and vital matters then pending between your board and this company, and which might require the action of the Extension Committee and Board of Directors, would be determined, if possible, during the month of June. Mr. Gould and Mr. Gallaway are now absent from the city and are not expected to return before the latter part of August. Upon their return the Extension Committee will be convened and the resolution of your board will be submitted.

This was signed by John F. Dillon and Charles A. Gardiner, counsel for the Manhattan Company.

In referring to the communications, one of the counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company said yesterday that the Commissioner's letter tended to place the railway company in a false position, and evoked the reply.

CLOAKMAKERS' ANNUAL STRIKE.

Busy Season Nearly Here and the Men Ask More Pay.

The season for the cloakmakers' annual strike has arrived, and several of them have already gone out for an advance in wages of between 30 and 50 per cent., for the busy season for the manufacture of Fall and Winter goods is also opening, and the men want their share of the money that the manufacturers make. The busy season, however, lasts between two and three months, and orders for goods come pouring in from all parts of the country. After the busy season is over more than half of the workers are discharged, and the others have their wages gradually reduced. Many of the idle men then drop out of the union, and that makes it easier for the employers to dictate their own terms.

With the return of a busier season this year the Cloakmakers' Union has been quietly reorganizing, and the men are encouraged to ask for higher pay. Some 300 in the employ of the firm of Rabel, Weil & Co. of 39 East Twelfth Street, demanded an advance, and when it was refused they struck. Another small strike took place in the shops of Zais, Werslia & Co., at 521 Broadway, because the firm refused to sign an agreement with the union, and the men soon returned to work.

Secretary Kopelewitz of the union, said yesterday that several large cloak manufacturing firms had been requested to sign agreements guaranteeing the men higher wages. Among these firms were Scharff & Silverman; Levy, Oppenheimer & Collins; Meyer Jonasson & Co., A. Friedlander & Co., and Gustav Blum.

$95,000 FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

National White Lead Company's Works Badly Damaged.

Fire in the three-story brick building occupied by the National White Lead Company, in John Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning caused a loss estimated at $95,000. The fire broke out a few minutes after the workmen had assembled for the day. The fireboat David A. Boody assisted in the work. After an hour and a half the fire was under control. The second and third floors were burned out, and it will be some time before work can be resumed.

While going to the fire Engine No. 6 and Truck No. 3 narrowly escaped a collision. Thomas Farrell, driver of the engine, was coming down Prospect Street at a furious rate, when near Gold Street he saw the horses of Truck No. 3 going along Gold Street. Without a moment's hesitation, and at the risk of his life, he headed the horses for an electric light pole at the side of the street. By skillful management the horses were driven on either side of the pole on to the sidewalk. The pole was snapped off short, but the horses escaped injury. Farrell jumped and escaped with a severe shaking-up.

New Harlem Train Service.

The Harlem Board of Commerce, of which William A. Martin is President, has received a communication from the officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, intimating that on and after Aug. 1 a few of the company's trains, both north and south bound, will stop daily at the new station, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue. Since this company secured permission to use the New York Central's tracks none of its trains has stopped between the Grand Central Station and Mount Vernon. This proved a great inconvenience to many, and a committee from the Harlem Board of Commerce took up the matter.

THE KORTRIGHT HEARING

Dr. Flint Says Mr. Kortright Was Incapable When He Signed the Phipps Deed.

A RIGID CROSS-EXAMINATION

Mr. Bowers Puts the Doctor Through a Severe Ordeal in Testing His Opinion of Mr. Kortright's Insanity.

Yesterday's hearing of the Kortright habeas corpus case before Justice Daly in the Supreme Court was marked by an extremely rigid cross-examination of Dr. Austin Flint, who had been retained to testify for the relator, Mrs. Kortright. Mr. Kortright, Miss Phipps, and Mrs. Bradford appeared in court together as usual. Mr. Kortright smiled when he saw the man who had pronounced him insane twisting and turning under Mr. Bowers's caustic questions.

Dr. Flint was the only witness. The principal piece of evidence brought out in the direct examination was in answer to Mr. Lindsay, who referring to the hypothetical question which he had put to the doctor on Wednesday, to cover Mr. Kortright's case, asked him: "Did this person at the time when he signed the contract deeding the child to her aunt's care have sufficient intelligence to comprehend the nature of the compact?"

Mr. Bowers strongly objected to the question on the ground that it was irrelevant, and that the expert witness was not competent to judge of the fact, but was overruled. Dr. Flint answered:

"I think that his state of mind was such that he could not comprehend the nature of the compact."

Dr. Flint explained the grounds for his opinion, which was based on the conditions predicated in the hypothetical question covering Mr. Kortright's case. He dwelt on the gradual change in Mr. Kortright's behavior, which started a few months before his attack of apoplexy.

"Is there any difficulty in your forming the opinion that Mr. Kortright is a paretic?" asked Mr. Lindsay.

"There is not," was the reply. "The diagnosis seems to be perfectly clear." Dr. Flint also testified that the handwriting alone did not prove Mr. Kortright insane, but, taken with the other evidence, it was very significant.

Mr. Bowers tried to elicit a confession that Dr. Flint had advised Mr. Lindsay as to what letters written by Mr. Kortright to his wife to put in evidence, but failed. He went on, however, to attack every basis which the witness had drawn from his own observation to support the opinion that Mr. Kortright was a paretic. His analysis was intended to show that Dr. Flint himself had exhibited just the symptoms he noted in Mr. Kortright. Mr. Lindsay's objections and appeals to Justice Daly were of no avail to save his expert from a severe ordeal.

Mr. Bowers showed the witness specimens of Mr. Kortright's writing on June 5 and on July 8, which were pronounced good, and then demanded to know why Dr. Flint picked out one specimen, his signature to the deed on June 7, and on the ground of its shakiness, which might have been caused by momentary excitement, pronounced the writer a paretic. Dr. Flint testified that a paretic might write well on one day and badly on another.

A letter written at Riverdale on June 5 from Mr. Kortright to his wife was read aloud to prove Mr. Kortright's mental capacity at the time. Mrs. Kortright left the room with bowed head while the letter was being read.

Mr. Bowers asked what Dr. Flint had replied on Wednesday to a question as to what symptoms of paresis he noticed in Mr. Kortright.

"I think you'll have to refresh my memory," said the witness.

"It's funny," said Mr. Bowers, gleefully, "but it reads thus: 'I noticed a forgetfulness, particularly of recent events.'" The people in court all joined Mr. Kortright in a smile.

This answer was denied by Dr. Flint as having been given by him, while he held the typewritten copy of Wednesday's evidence before him. "I never made that bald statement," said he. Mr. Bowers suggested that perhaps the stenographer was developing symptoms of paresis.

It appeared from a later question put to the witness that Dr. Dana had given a written opinion that Mr. Kortright's case was curable. The hearing was adjourned till 4 P. M. Monday.

CANNOT REALIZE HIS LOSS.

Mahon Tries to Collect the Rents from a House He Once Owned.

James Mahon, aged fifty-five years, of 13 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, was held in $100 bail in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday for a hearing on the charge of disorderly conduct. His arrest was brought about under peculiar circumstances.

Several years ago Mahon was a well-to-do business man, and owned considerable real estate. He was induced by a friend one day to speculate. He lost a few thousand dollars in a transaction, and disposed of one house after another in his effort to retrieve his losses. A house on Metropolitan Avenue was the last. This was sold under foreclosure proceedings two years ago to Mrs. Dorothea M. Straub, who afterwards disposed of the house to Herman Schoen, of the firm of A. Schoen & Son, carriage builders. When Schoen secured the deed he and his father turned the ground floor into a factory and rented the other floors.

Mahon could never be made to believe that the property was no longer his. He went there every month to collect rents, and on one occasion, about a year ago, when the tenants refused to pay him, he put up "To Let" signs. Schoen got into an argument with him. Mahon drew a knife, and the wagon builder defended himself with a hammer, but they were separated. For a while Mahon behaved himself. Then he began his annoyance again, and lately Mahon became violent.

He went to the house yesterday, and when his demand for rent was refused, upset a stove, and later attacked Schoen.

He was arrested, and at the Police Station declared he had been robbed by his relatives. Mahon will doubtless be subjected to an examination as to his sanity.

AID FOR "LITTLE MOTHERS."

Association Asks for Funds with Which to Give Excursions.

The "Little Mothers'" Aid Association, with headquarters at 304 East Twenty-first Street, is flooded with applications for "a day's outing." Each Tuesday and Friday parties of fifty or more children are conveyed to their Holiday House in Pelham Park. A bath in the bay and a play time in the fields are a new experience to many.

"I didn't know trees were so big," said one little ten-year-old, "and they are black in the pictures, and here they are green," revealing the fact that not only was this her first visit to the country, but in her existence in the tenement regions she had never before beheld a tree.

An appeal is made for contributions to this non-sectarian philanthropy, to be sent to George P. Hall, 48 Wall Street.

Fell or Jumped from a Roof.

The body of William D. Magruder, a traveling salesman, was found crushed in the rear area of the lodging house at 248 East Twenty-third Street yesterday morning by the janitor, William Freeing. The man either fell or jumped from the roof, his shoes being found on the roof, the clothesline in the yard being broken, and the man's body being badly mangled. Dr. Williams, who performed an autopsy, said that the man's skull had been fearfully crushed in on the right side and that many bones of the body had been broken. The identification of the body was made by Frederick Langhurst, proprietor of the St. Blaise Hotel, in East Twenty-third Street, where Magruder lodged. A bankbook, which showed a balance in Magruder's favor at the Fifth National Bank of $2,620.96, was found in the clothing. There were also letters from firms relating to bicycles and pulleys.

Found Dead in Red Tights.

The body of an unknown man, about twenty-four years old, was found in the East River at Eighty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon. The man was smooth-faced and had black hair. The only clothing was a suit of red tights.

CAPT. W. V. CLARK'S WILL.

It Was Admitted to Probate Yesterday by Chancellor McGill in Jersey City—The Evidence.

The will of Capt. Walter V. Clark of Hackensack, N. J., who, with his wife, was drowned when the French steamship La Bourgogne was sunk, was admitted to probate yesterday by Chancellor McGill, sitting as Ordinary of the Prerogative Court at Jersey City. The estate is valued at $80,000, and by the terms of the will it was given to Mrs. Clark.

The application for the probate of the will was made by Joshua Clark of Hackensack, the father of the testator. It was made to the Ordinary, rather than to Judge Blair in the Orphans' Court, because of the fact that there was no positive evidence of death. The question as to which died first was not raised. The suit was of a friendly nature, and was only brought to secure a legal decision that would warrant the division of the estate, it being agreed among the parties in interest that Mrs. Clark's relatives should be accepted as the heirs.

Theodore Rurode, counsel for Mr. Clark, testified as to the making of the will and the departure of the couple.

Adrian Lacasse, one of the survivors of La Bourgogne, and husband of Mrs. Lacasse, the only woman saved, was the next witness. He said he did not know Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and did not see them, as he and his wife were second cabin passengers, while Mr. and Mrs. Clark traveled by first cabin. He stated it as his opinion, however, on being told the number of the cabin occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Clark, and having a steamer diagram before him, that their cabin must have been nearly in the line of the collision.

J. H. Austin testified that Capt. Clark's estate consisted almost entirely of stocks and bonds, to the value probably of $80,000.

"I will admit the will," said the Chancellor, "as I think the evidence is sufficient to establish the presumption of death. It is possible, of course, that Mr. and Mrs. Clark may have been picked up by a passing steamer and carried to some distant port. I will appoint Mr. Austin administrator. He will give bonds in $20,000. The property will not be distributed until opportunity is given to hear of the testator or his wife, if either should have been saved."

TO HOLD A BOURGOGNE INQUIRY.

French Authorities Will Investigate Charges Against Austrian Sailors.

HAVRE, July 21.—The maritime authorities here, co-operating with the police, propose to hold an inquiry into the accusation that Austrian sailors forcibly seized one of the boats of La Bourgogne and drove off all others. The sailors are expected by La Bretagne on Sunday.

CONFEDERATES ARE PATRIOTS.

Veterans Cheer Speeches Filled with Sentiments Expressing Love of Country.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—Gen. John B. Gordon was to-day unanimously re-elected to the position of Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans. All of the officers were re-elected, amid a scene of great enthusiasm. The convention was called to order at Piedmont Park at 10:30 by Gen. Gordon. In taking the chair, he said:

"We are all Confederate soldiers, we are Confederate men and women, but we are also Americans, and we are proud of our country. God has blessed us as He has blessed no other nation. It becomes us who have been spared by His Providence to sing a song of praise to Him in acknowledgment of His many mercies. I want the men whose shouts have been heard on many battlefields to join in the hymn of praise to the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, whom we all acknowledge and worship."

Committees on Credentials and Resolutions were then announced. The Historical Committee, of which Gen. Stephen D. Lee is Chairman, presented its report. The report voiced the patriotic American spirit which has pervaded the whole country by saying: "In the just war in which our country is engaged our comrades now living and the descendants of those who have passed away have nobly used the opportunity to demonstrate to the world the ardor of their patriotism and their readiness to devote their lives in defense of one reunited country."

The committee recommended: The establishment of Chairs of American History in universities and colleges; the exclusion of partisan, sectional, and unpatriotic works from all schools; the adoption of measures to secure more reliable records of the respective States; that active historians be appointed for all divisions and camps of the Confederate veterans; that authorship in the South be encouraged by a more liberal patronage of literary productions.

The report was adopted. Gen. Lee then introduced a resolution pledging the life and treasure of the Confederacy to a reunited country, and it was adopted in a manner which gave no evidence of a lack of sincerity.

A resolution was then introduced thanking the President of the United States for appointing Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, gallant Confederate soldiers, to command in the army of the United States. It was adopted with cheers.

Col. Ellison of Virginia then placed in nomination the present officers of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, and they were elected. In acknowledging the compliment which had been paid him, Gen. Gordon said:

"My comrades, no words of thanks I could command would do justice to the promptings of my own heart or to your generosity. I do not deserve this compliment"— [Voices: "Yes you do, you do, you do."] "But by God's help I shall end my days by keeping my face always in the direction your faces have been since 1861, [applause] and while I say that I want it understood by every man within the sound of my voice and by the world as well that there beats no truer heart for this reunited country, for the honor and glory of the American Republic, for the prosperity and the freedom of this liberty-loving people in any breast than in mine. [Applause.]

"Again I think you, my countrymen, and pledge myself to devote to your service, to the welfare of our common country, to the enlightenment of the youth of our land, the remaining days of my life."

The question of selecting a place of meeting for next year was made special order of business for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BRYAN ADDRESSES VETERANS.

Says He Is Glad His Regiment Can Fight with Confederates.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—Col. W. J. Bryan, at the head of the Third Nebraska Volunteers, reached Atlanta at noon to-day. Col. Bryan was met at the train by several personal friends who started to escort him to the Kimball. By the time the party reached the doors of the hotel the crowd became so dense that progress was impossible. Col. Bryan graciously responded to the cheers and calls for a speech, and mounting a stone hitching block, said:

"I am glad to be with you again. I am greatly pleased that my regiment will have an opportunity of seeing the Confederate veterans and know that in our present struggle they will have an opportunity to fight with some of these old soldiers and their sons."

Col. Bryan remained in Atlanta about two hours.

JEALOUSY CAUSES WIFE MURDER

Culprit Says He Committed the Crime Because He Feared an Elopement.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 21.—John Hammitt of Dover Plains, the wife murderer who is confined in the Dutchess County Jail, was shown a dispatch this morning announcing the death of his wife as the result of injuries received at his hands. He showed no emotion.

Hammitt when arrested at Newburg on Tuesday confessed that he hit his wife on the head with a hickory club while she was asleep because he was afraid she was going to run away with another man.

Sheriff Smith has Hammitt under a guard to prevent him from committing suicide, which he has threatened to do. He is forty-three years of age, and his wife was twenty-seven. He came from Virginia.

Died from Drinking Hair Renewer.

BERLIN, N. H., July 21.—Daniel Jack of Boston and Daniel Naddy of Whitefield, N. H., are dead, as the result of drinking hair renewer last night. The men thought the preparation was liquor, and took it by mistake. The men were employed by the Blanchard & Twitchell Company here.

Stern Bros

direct attention to
their large assortment of
Ladies'
Golf, Bicycle and
Tourist Bloomers
of Silk, Mohair,
Flannel and Linen

West 23d St.

IDEAS ON MONROE DOCTRINE

Justice Brewer's Opposition to Territorial Expansion Attracts Much Attention.

OBJECTIONS TO ANNEXATION

Government Officials See Danger in Holding the Philippines—Growing Belief that Congress Will Want to Annex Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Justice Brewer, interviewed at Milwaukee on the subject of territorial expansion of the United States, has expressed grave doubt about the wisdom of acquiring Puerto Rico and the Philippines, partly because the seizure of those islands will compel the United States to maintain government by force, and also because the intrusion of the United States into the Eastern Hemisphere may impair the Monroe doctrine as a policy of the United States.

Justice Brewer is highly esteemed here as a lawyer, and, as he is a well-known annexationist so far as Hawaii is concerned, his earnest remonstrance against a policy that contemplates permanent occupation of the Philippines has attracted much attention at the Department of State and among those who are interested in National and international questions. A gentleman who has given the subject careful attention said for himself, but not for quotation as coming from a Government officer, that he did not see how anybody who had thought about the matter could hold a different opinion from Justice Brewer as to the danger to the Monroe doctrine in undertaking to appropriate and govern the Philippines and other islands in the Eastern Hemisphere.

"Strange opinions are held," said this gentleman, "concerning the meaning of the Monroe doctrine, the popular one apparently being that we may do as we like, but that no foreign nation may conquer or hold territory on this continent. The policy was as announced, 'keep off of our side and we keep off of yours.' Now the proposition is that we shall go upon the other side, but they must still forbear to encroach upon us. I leave it to any fair-minded man to say whether this is a just or reasonable rule of international conduct."

While the seizure of the Philippines is justified even by those who are opposed to permanent occupation of them, and that question is not regarded as one that should vex the Administration just yet, there is no such concern about the fate of Puerto Rico or of Cuba. Just now, while the declaration of Congress expressly disavowing any intention to annex Cuba is felt to be binding, there is a disposition to refer to it as indicating the intentions of the people of the United States, while there is a growing belief, sometimes frankly uttered, that the next session of the same Congress may hold a different view and be prepared to annex Cuba as the only way of giving the Government of the United States full power and authority to assure that "stable government" contemplated by President McKinley in his message.

A State Department officer who spoke about the situation said the Philippine question was a bridge which we have not come to, but which we may have to cross by and by. In his opinion the annexation of the Philippines would be subject to the criticism that the Monroe doctrine had in effect been abandoned. At present the occupation of the islands was a war necessity, and it might be necessary to retain a hold there until the accounts of the war were settled.

It was doubtful whether the Administration had developed a policy for the Philippines. To do so now might be premature. It was evident that the return of the people of the Philippines to Spanish rule would not be accepted with composure here. The suggestion that they be turned over to some other Government involved questions too serious to be touched upon when to announce a policy, even a tentative policy, might provoke complication.

It was the opinion of those talked with that the cases of Puerto Rico and Cuba were parallel with the case of the Philippines. It was determined to get rid of Spanish rule in the West Indies. If, in order to establish safe governments there, it became necessary for the United States to take and hold territory, that action might be justified without endangering the force of the Monroe doctrine. Still, such an assertion of it might invite inquiries from abroad as to how far the United States can go in deciding where a government is not a disturbing factor in the United States.

HAMPTON NEGRO CONFERENCE.

Dangers Encountered by Southern Girls in Northern Cities Discussed.

HAMPTON, Va., July 21.—The second day of the Hampton negro conference was opened this morning with an eagerness on the part of all in attendance which was created by the excellence and effectiveness of yesterday's programme. The paper on health, read by Dr. F. J. Shadd of Washington last night, had given the audience something tangible in the way of facts, and prepared all listeners for further profitable disclosures to-day. For the speaker had turned the searchlight of science upon the health question of the negro, and startled his audience with revelations of the alarming and increasing death rate and of the fruitful causes that contribute to it. His testimony as to the fearful prevalence and tremendous ravages of tuberculosis, specific infection gastronomic diseases, and hereditary weaknesses, was borne out by the testimony of several other practitioners who addressed the meeting.

This morning's session was opened by the Rev. F. Grimke of Washington, with an address on temperance, which was one of the subjects for discussion. Mr. W. H. Tolman of New York, Secretary of the Association for Relieving the Condition of the Poor, made some valuable suggestions as to the remedies for this evil.

But by far the most important thing on the day's programme was a paper on "The Dangers Encountered by Southern Girls in Northern Cities," which was read by Mrs. Victoria Earle Matthew of New York at the women's meeting this afternoon. Mrs. Matthews told with startling plainness the sad tale of the ensnaring and ruining of the girls who are induced to come to the cities by offers of work in stores, or in domestic service. The scene which blinds the public eye was withdrawn, and the whole working plan of some of the nefarious intelligence offices was explained. It is a recognized fact that a large share of the girls who supply this trade come from Virginia, and the address took such hold upon the audience that funds were immediately raised for having it printed and distributed through the medium of the churches in order to spread among the isolated population the information which it contained. The dissemination of information upon this subject would, it was believed, operate in a measure to save at least some of the girls who are drawn into this maelstrom through ignorance. This matter and other subjects relative to it were discussed throughout a long session.

Education was the subject of the evening meeting, with papers on industrial education, the importance of sewing in the public schools, the lengthening of the school term in the rural districts, and other similar themes.

For "a hot time" we suggest linen-crash.

Now don't say to yourself: "cool to be in, maybe, and nice to look at, but the first wash will shrink it out of sight."

You can't buy that kind here; we guarantee ours not to shrink.

Complete suit, $8; coat, vest or trousers sold separately—bicycle breeches, if you want 'em.

Our bathing suits are not only better, but more brilliantly colored than ever—that's for safety, so you can't be lost sight of when in the water.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FATAL THUNDERSTORMS.

Death and Destruction Caused by Lightning Throughout Upper New York and New England.

ARLINGTON, Mass., July 21.—A terrific thunderstorm passed over this town to-day. The lightning caused the death of one man and injured five other men. The storm was at its height when an electric bolt struck the cupola of the old Locke School Building at Arlington Heights. Several carpenters, who were engaged in building a new school building next to the Locke schoolhouse, sought shelter in the basement, and they received a terrific shock. John H. Our of Weymouth, who was standing in the door, received the most direct effect of the lightning, and died within six minutes after he was struck. His fellow-workmen, B. Dolan and Robert Jackson of Arlington, James Lehan of Somerville, John Price, residence unknown, and Mr. Pratt of Weymouth were badly shocked, but will recover. Our was fifty years of age.

FARMINGTON, N. H., July 21.—A heavy thunderstorm swept over here this afternoon, the terrific wind wrecking a number of small houses, unroofed a block, and two shoeshops, and did other damage, fortunately without loss of life, although Frank Haynes, a truckman, who had sought shelter in a coal shed which afterward blew down, was probably fatally hurt. The damage will amount to thousands of dollars.

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 21.—The lightning during the heavy thunderstorm this afternoon struck four shoe factories in this city, but the damage was slight. Two barns in Bradford, two miles from here, were burned. The heavy cloud which hung over the city before the storm struck caused great darkness and much confusion.

NASHUA, N. H., July 21.—The severest rain, wind, and thunder storm known here for many years occurred this afternoon. In ninety minutes 3.28 inches of rain fell, besides considerable hail. The lightning struck in many places, setting many fires. Frank W. Hall, thirty years old, married, while in a field, was struck by a bolt and instantly killed. The electric cars were stalled and telephone and telegraphic communication was interrupted until the rain abated. Several of the industries closed owing to the water flooding the engine rooms, putting out the fires.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 21.—Three churches in this community were struck by lightning this afternoon, the Roman Catholic and the Reformed Presbyterian at Cairo, and the First Reformed at West Coxsackie. The damage in each instance is slight.

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., July 21.—The farm barn of J. W. C. French of Boston, situated on the Haverhill Road here, was struck by lightning this afternoon and completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $7,000; partially insured.

BETA THETA PI CONVENTION.

Francis H. Sisson of Cincinnati Elected President—Greetings of Soldier Members.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21.—The annual convention of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity spent the morning session in a protracted fight over the election of a General Treasurer, whose term is three years. C. L. Thornburg of South Bethlehem, Penn., has held the position for a dozen years. The only candidate against him was Francis H. Sisson of Cincinnati. Sisson won by one majority.

At the afternoon session Charles L. Thornburg was elected Trustee for Mr. Sisson's unexpired term, and C. J. McDiarmid of Cincinnati for the full term.

Greetings were sent the chapter at Chickamauga, composed of students from Ohio Wesleyan University, who enlisted in Troop A, Ohio Cavalry. Greetings and a bunch of Beta roses were sent to Fred A. Simmons of Massachusetts, who was wounded at Santiago, and now lies at the hospital at Fort Thomas, near this city. The visitors were entertained to-night at the Lagoon by local Betas.

BRICKMAKERS WILL RESIST.

Determined Fight Will Be Waged Against the Haverstraw Strikers.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 21.—It was determined at a meeting of the brickmakers of the Hudson River district, held in this city to-day, to make a determined fight against the Knights of Labor, who are conducting a desperate strike at Haverstraw. Gen. Hedges and several brick manufacturers from the strike district were present, and after explaining the situation the following resolution was adopted and signed by about fifty brick manufacturers.

> Whereas, It having been resolved at this meeting to further assess ourselves an additional 5 cents a thousand on last year's output of brick, to meet the immediate necessities of the manufacturers of the strike district, in the towns of Haverstraw and Stony Point; now, it is further
>
> Resolved, That we will further guarantee to these manufacturers, and will further assess ourselves for the same, such sums as may be necessary from week to week to successfully combat the Knights of Labor in this strike.

Committees were appointed to call on the brickmakers of New Jersey and Long Island and to get them to assess themselves as was done to-day.

Boy Killed by a Live Wire.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Walter Bush, a St. Louis boy, who was visiting his grandfather in this city, was instantly killed last night by grasping a live wire. The boy noticed a wire hanging above a bay window. He opened the window and stepped out upon a small porch and caught hold of the wire. As soon as his hand came in contact with the wire there was a bright flash, and the lad dropped dead on the porch. The body was badly burned before it was removed.

Mr. Hobart and Mr. Griggs on a Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Vice President Hobart and Attorney General Griggs left Washington to-day for the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, where they will be the guests of George Boldt of New York. The Attorney General will return to Washington some time next week.

The New Jersey Game Laws.

Charles A. Shriner, the Fish and Game Protector of New Jersey, has issued to the Fish and Game Wardens and Deputy Wardens copies of the fish and game laws as amended by the last Legislature. A chart accompanies the pamphlet showing what game can be killed and what fish can be taken in the several months of the year.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 8
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in WANG. Except Sun., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat. 4 P. M.
Next Week,
De Wolf Hopper in Beggar Student.
Bicycle Track National Circuit Meet.
Match Race 25 Miles, Saturday, July 23.
Michael vs. Linton.
All the Big Multicycles,
All the Celebrated Professionals and Amateurs.

THE COOL CASINO! POSITIVELY FIRST TIME MOND. NIGHT!
Theatre Part Closed This Wk Bx. off. open 9 to 6. Roof To-night & All THIS WK!
The extravagant extravaganza! Yankee Doodle Dandy! Nearly 200 Participating! Rice's Summer Nights! and the Great Cake Walk!

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c. 50c. NOON TO 11 P. M.
Jas. Horne, Nick Long, Idalene Cotton, Gus Williams, Larry Dooley, Dammann Troupe, etc.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
Music Hall, Burlesque. 7th week. Cook's Tour.
Roof Garden—Vaudeville, Rogers Bros. & oth'a.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M.
Pittsburg vs. New York. Admission 50c.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.
Take any Coney Island route.

REID GUILTY OF MURDER.

The Slayer of Andrew Henry to be Sentenced July 30.

William Reid of Hoboken, who for three days had been on trial in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court, at Jersey City, before Judges Lippincott and Blair, for the murder of Andrew Henry, was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree. William T. Hoffman made a strong appeal to the jury in behalf of his client, who, he said, was insane. Judge Lippincott's charge was impartial and brief, being mainly devoted to an exposition of the law in relation to murder and insanity.

The case was given to the jury at 3:30 o'clock P. M., and at 4:20 o'clock the foreman announced that the jury had agreed. Reid will be sentenced on Saturday, July 30.

LEGAL NOTES.

Status of Assignee of Bond and Mortgage.—Pauline W. Squire, claiming to be the owner of a first mortgage for $1,800 on premises in Hall Street, Brooklyn, dated Jan. 9, 1884, and Artlissa V. Gearon, claiming to be the owner of a second mortgage thereon for $1,200, dated April 24, 1889, each secured judgment for foreclosure, in suits brought by them respectively against Ella V. Greene, Maria S. Dunkin, and others. The defendants, Greene and Dunkin, claimed to be the owners of a mortgage of $3,000, dated Sept. 15, 1891, which, they contended, though subsequent in date to the two former mortgages, was executed for the purpose of raising money to pay off the first two mortgages, and by reason of the circumstances was of equity superior to both. This $3,000 mortgage was obtained by one Kearney, who had then become the owner of the premises, from a Mr. Anderson. With the proceeds, William H. Nafis, Kearney's attorney, paid the amount of the $1,800 mortgage to one Roberts, the then holder, but instead of satisfying the mortgage of record, took an assignment of it from Roberts to Anderson, dated Oct. 26, 1891. In 1893, Nafis, apparently in pursuance of a scheme of fraud, got an assignment of the $1,800 mortgage to himself, which was not recorded until July, 1895. He afterward procured an assignment of the $1,200 mortgage, which he recorded in December, 1896. In 1893 he got an assignment of the $3,000 mortgage to himself, so that he was the apparent owner of the three mortgages. The $3,000 mortgage he immediately transferred to Mrs. Greene and Mrs. Dunkin, representing it was a first mortgage; and in July, 1895, he assigned the $1,800 mortgage to Mrs. Squire. The following September he assigned the $1,200 mortgage to Mrs. Gearon. The Second Appellate Division has reversed the judgment, given on the trial in favor of Mrs. Squire and Mrs. Gearon. Presiding Justice Goodrich, who gives the opinion, holds that an assignee of a bond and mortgage takes it subject not only to the equities existing between the original parties to the instrument, but also to equities existing in favor of third parties against his immediate assignor. The holder of several mortgages on the same property, which mortgages are dated and recorded at different times, may change the order of liens by transferring them, as Nafis did, in an order different from that indicated in the record, with the representation that a later mortgage was a first lien; and where he transferred it as a first mortgage and afterward took an assignment to himself of a mortgage prior on the record, this latter mortgage, though prior in point of time, was held to be postponed to the mortgage assigned as a first mortgage.

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Misappropriation by a Testamentary Trustee.—Jason Rogers, by his will, proved in 1876, gave certain valuable property in trust to his two daughters, May J. Westerfield and Flora V. Rogers, the trustees being Columbus B. Rogers and Thomas Rogers. The latter, because of his lack of business capacity, was by consent of the beneficiaries shut out of any part of the management of the trust estate. Columbus B. Rogers, who had alone administered the trust prudently and faithfully, fully accounted in and relinquished his trust in 1886. William Cauldwell, a man of reputed means and of recognized business ability, was appointed to succeed him. Cauldwell had sole control of the trust, even to the drawing of checks. In 1895 Columbus B. Rogers learned that Cauldwell was using large sums of money of the trust for his own purposes. He then consented that Cauldwell should use a further sum of $40,000 upon giving security. When he owed $170,000 it was agreed by Columbus B. Rogers, and the Surrogate decreed, that upon conveying and transferring all the property and assets he had, he should be discharged, but that Thomas Rogers should be charged to the extent of $60,000 for the waste of the estate committed by his co-trustee, Cauldwell, personally. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, has reversed the decree of the Surrogate of Westchester County, made last February, so far as it charged Thomas Rogers with Cauldwell's use of this money. The Court holds that where money has been misappropriated by one trustee without the fault or neglect of the other, the trustee without fault may be permitted to show such misappropriation of the funds in existence at the time of making the decree, charging both with the sum apparently due, and be personally relieved from liability. The course of business pursued by Columbus B. Rogers, together with the admitted fact that the beneficiaries at no time would consent that Thomas Rogers should alone act as trustee, was held to be sufficient to charge them with notice that the active management of the estate was being carried on by Columbus. And this condition of affairs existed under Cauldwell's management, as the successor of Columbus B. Rogers. Cauldwell's property should be sold, the Court held, and its proceeds be applied to the credit of the estate before any contempt proceedings could be taken against Thomas Rogers.

Wife a Preferred Creditor.

Mrs. Cherrie E. Spear, whose husband, Theodore A. Spear, kept a drug store at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue until he assigned, yesterday succeeded in getting Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, to confirm the report of L. L. Van Allen, who, as referee, decided that she was entitled to be paid $464 for services in assisting her husband in managing the drug store. Mrs. Spear relied upon the domestic relations law of 1892, which empowered married women to make contracts with their husbands. This act was repealed by an act passed in 1896, but it was shown that this act did not become operative until Oct. 1 of that year, and that Mrs. Spear was hired by her husband in July, 1896.